

Herald Tribune

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Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	16 S.	Luxembourg	16 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.S.R.	Morocco	2 D.F.
France	11 F.	Netherlands	11 F.
Germany	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.S.R.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 P.F.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	2.25 S.F.
India	15 D.	Sweden	2.25 S.F.
Iran	25 D.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Italy	25 L.F.	U.S. Military (P.M.)	50.25
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

Established 1887

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1974

28,461

Blast Kills 1, Hurts 41 At Tower Of London

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—A bomb exploded in a cellar, killing one and wounding 41 others today at the Tower of London. The explosion, set off at about 2 p.m., hurled a cannon five feet into the air and drove debris and a raftful of spears through the crowded underground chamber. At least a dozen of the injured—about half of them children—were in serious condition.

Two of the victims had legs severed.

Dozens of fire engines and ambulances were called to the area of the blast. It was the third major bomb attack here in the past 16 months.

Police would not say whether as in the two previous blasts, they held the IRA responsible. Police sources were reported as saying privately that their suspicions pointed that way.

No Warning

There was no warning given today, as there had been in the other two attacks. In the first, in March of last year, bombs went off outside the Old Bailey criminal court and government offices on Whitehall. More than 100 persons were injured, although few of the injuries were serious.

The second major incident was a bomb explosion in a cellar in the House of Commons, which killed one and wounded 11. There were no serious injuries, although several were in serious condition.

Today's bomb, detonated by a clock and electric battery mechanism, exploded in the basement of the White Tower, the oldest of the 13 structures that make up the Tower of London. It did relatively little damage to the 11th-century building, but part of the armor collection was extensively damaged.

Roy Jenkins, the home secretary, told the House of Commons that the bombing was "one of the more serious incidents we have experienced." Members of the House were particularly upset about the lack of warning and several of them expressed the fear that it would become a new pattern in such bombings.

After the Blast

When the bomb went off, the show of tourists had begun to pick up after the lunchtime lull. About 50 persons, most of them Germans and Scandinavians, were in the armor room.

A Canadian woman, who was there with her 12-year-old granddaughter, said:

"We had just come down a spiral staircase when there was a terrible explosion. I was thrown one way my granddaughter the other. She has about eight stitches and a cut down her face and she also has a fractured foot."



Workers remove suits of armor from Tower of London after explosion yesterday.

A man, who was outside said he heard "a tremendous explosion, and then nothing and then a lot of children screaming."

The injured were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, about two miles away. Seven operating rooms were put into service.

Robert Humbley, the commander of the police bomb squad, appealed for witnesses to come forward with any information they might have about suspicious-looking individuals or actions.

An American tourist, whose identity was not disclosed, has given police a reel of movie film she took that includes a sequence showing a man running off shortly before the explosion.

Earlier today, another bomb started a fire along the wall of a government tax office at Balham, a South London district. There were no injuries.

The tower, which once was used to imprison Britain's royalty and where the Crown Jewels are now on display, was the scene of a bombing in 1881, when Irish Fenians—a nationalist group—set off a charge which did no damage. Some of the tower's buildings were damaged in air raids during World War II.



Scottish guardsmen outside Tower of London after blast.

U.S. Seen Siding With New Regime Makarios, Turks and British Seek to Reverse Cyprus Coup

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Archbishop Makarios, who fled Cyprus yesterday after a coup, arrived here this morning and conferred with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

This evening, the Premier of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, arrived from Ankara for a working dinner with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan.

In these separate and crucial talks Britain, Turkey and the Cypriot leader are trying to work out a common approach. The object is to reverse the coup and

• Heavy casualties in Greek unit in Cyprus reported. Page 2.

restore to power the archbishop and his policy of independence from both Greece and Turkey that has served to maintain a difficult peace in the island during the last 10 years.

With pressures growing in Turkey for military action to undo what is widely regarded as an effort by the Greek government to take over Cyprus, Britain is in a difficult position.

Politically, the British, the Turks and Archbishop Makarios share a common objective. In an address to the House of Commons today, Mr. Callaghan made it plain that Britain has aligned itself against Greece.

But differences may arise over the methods to be pursued. The British government is reluctant to use more than diplomatic pressure on Greece—publicly, at least. The Turkish government takes the position that, if diplomatic pressure does not work quickly, military action will be necessary. Archbishop Makarios, has said only that he hopes force will not have to be used.

Mr. Wilson's talks with the Turkish Premier continued late tonight and there was no indication how much agreement on tactics was reached. However, upon his arrival in London, Mr. Ecevit eased the atmosphere considerably by stating that any military attack on Cyprus could be ruled out for the time being.

"We are after a peaceful solution," he said.

Apparent Differences

The complications in reaching a concerted policy in the Cyprus crisis are compounded by apparent differences between Britain and the United States.

A report from Washington says that the United States, though publicly uncommitted, has in fact



Archbishop Makarios and Prime Minister Harold Wilson outside 10 Downing Street after meeting yesterday.

decided to drop Archbishop Makarios and support the leadership of Nikos Sampson, the president appointed by the coup leaders. According to this report, the Americans are in effect siding with Greece.

A New York Times dispatch from Washington reported that high American officials said Mr. Kissinger had rejected the ap-

peals of State Department specialists on Greek-Turkish-Cypriot affairs that the United States stand by President Makarios and assert that Greek forces had intervened illegally on the island. For years, the officials said, the Nixon administration has viewed Archbishop Makarios as the "Castro of the Mediterranean," who turned too readily

toward Communist states for assistance, the report said.

It said that advocates of the archbishop in the State Department had reportedly hoped for an American declaration in his behalf, as a lever to topple the military leadership of Brig. Gen. Dimetrios Ioannides in Athens. "It was a great opportunity to disavow the Athens junta," an official said, "but Kissinger was adamant and would not intervene."

(The secretary's rationale was that the United States depended strategically on its air and sea bases in Greece and would do nothing to jeopardize them, the report said.)

There was no official comment here tonight on this question. A British source noted only that Mr. Callaghan had seemed to offer Archbishop Makarios the hope of American support by telling him that he would be in touch with Mr. Kissinger to coordinate British and American policy.

A source close to Archbishop Makarios remained optimistic that, when he goes to New York tomorrow to put his case before the UN Security Council, he will not lack American support.

The first and most dramatic development in a day that seemed to recall, for a bit, the years when London was regularly the scene of major international decisions, was the arrival of the archbishop.

Frantic 24 Hours

He landed at a Royal Air Force base in Witley, offering a frantic 24 hours in which he went by helicopter from his collapsing stronghold in Paphos to the RAF base at Akrotiri, flew to Malta for the night and then arrived here. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Turks Reported Massing Troops

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, July 17.—Sources said today that Turkey is massing troops on its Mediterranean shores facing Cyprus, which is less than 50 miles to the south.

About 90,000 soldiers are concentrated in the area, the sources said, including a division moved from the Syrian border. Two more divisions from other regions of Turkey were said to be en route.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing troops encamped on beaches in the area. They also reported that naval troop transports and amphibious landing craft were gathering in the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun.

It was from those two ports that Turkish troop transports started toward Cyprus in 1964 and 1967 to back up Ankara demands for the end to intercommunal fighting on the island.

Sources said that most of the Turkish Black

Sea fleet has been shifted to the Mediterranean. Turkey has a 540,000-man army, the largest in NATO after the U.S. forces.

Turkey also maintains a 650-man force on Cyprus to protect the more than 100,000 persons of Turkish origin on the island, who are outnumbered 4-to-1 by those of Greek origin.

The Turkish press is unanimously calling for intervention in Cyprus to protect the rights of the Turkish community. Some Turkish newspapers demanded today to know why action in Cyprus had not been taken yet. The influential Milliyet warned that the longer Turkey waited, the easier it would be for the rebel Cypriot President, Nikos Sampson, to achieve his objectives.

"Turkey should give an ultimatum to the coup leaders to give up," Milliyet added.

The Turkish parliament has been summoned into emergency session tomorrow.

Surgeon Beats Westmoreland In S.C. Gubernatorial Primary

By Henry Eichel

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 17 (AP)—A Charleston oral surgeon defeated former Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland yesterday for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the first statewide Republican primary in South Carolina history.

At about 10:45 p.m. Gen. Westmoreland, speaking with a severe case of laryngitis that plagued him throughout the campaign, conceded the race.

"I suppose this proves I'm basically not a politician," he told a crowd of about 300 campaign workers.

With 1,508 of 1,640 precincts reporting, Dr. James Edwards, a state senator, had 19,862 votes to 14,183 votes for Gen. Westmoreland. There was an extremely low turnout in the primary.

In the Democratic primary, Charles Ravenel, 37, an invest-

ment banker from Charleston, pulled a big upset by moving into a runoff for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Ravenel will face U.S. Rep. William Dorn in a July 30 runoff.

With 1,150 of the 1,640 precincts reporting, Mr. Ravenel had 64,590 votes to lead six other candidates. Rep. Dorn was second with 61,219 votes.

The small Republican turnout proved disastrous for Gen. Westmoreland, 60, who retired to his native South Carolina two years ago. While Gen. Westmoreland was by far the better known of the two candidates, and had hoped to draw on his fame as commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s, Dr. Edwards, who has helped build the Republican organization in South Carolina during the last decade, had a strong following among South Carolina Republicans.

Gen. Westmoreland's campaign emphasized his ideas for reform of state government; Dr. Edwards stressed his party loyalty, his service to the Republican party, and his ultra-conservative record in the state Senate.

The candidates contrasted vividly in style and political philosophy.

Dr. Edwards, 47, was warm and personable with a jocular speaking style; while Gen. Westmoreland reflected a detachment and a no-nonsense tone befitting his 35 years in the Army.

While Gen. Westmoreland tried to exploit the disenchantment with politics in a year dominated by Watergate, Dr. Edwards identified with such old-line Republicans as Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Republican leaders, including Vice-President Ford, had heavily recruited Gen. Westmoreland to



William Westmoreland.

Panel Counsel Plans to Urge Impeachment

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—John Doar, the House Judiciary Committee's special counsel, is planning to urge the committee late this week to conclude that it has no choice but to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon.

Senior officials said yesterday that Mr. Doar, who until now has abstained from offering any characterization of impeachment evidence, would argue forcefully and in detail that the evidence should compel a Senate trial of the President for alleged constitutional "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Doar's role in the decisive stage of the inquiry had been an open question and the subject of intense strategy discussions at the committee's upper level. The decision to permit Mr. Doar to play an advocate's role was the clearest indication yet that Democrats in control of the committee would press for a congressional indictment of the President.

"John Doar is going to tell it like it is," the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said. "John believes, as I do, that the facts speak for themselves."

The disclosure of the special counsel's plan to argue on behalf of an impeachment finding—to which senior committee Republicans took strong exception—signaled the end of the committee's investigation of Mr. Nixon's conduct in office.

Two Californian committee members, a leading Republican supporter and an emerging Democratic acquirer of the President, offered opposing views yesterday as to whether the evidence would warrant impeachment.

"We're going to win this pot." (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

New Lisbon Cabinet Includes 7 Military Men

LISBON, July 17 (AP)—President Antonio de Spínola announced the formation today of a new government dominated by a young military men who put a new face on the center-left civilian government by radicalizing its policies. Gen. Spínola, 61, appeared to be a take-it-or-leave-it offer to the center-left civilian government by radicalizing its policies. Gen. Spínola announced that Premier Col. Vasco Alves had formed a 16-member cabinet that had seven military men, including the premier. The heads of the Communist and Socialist parties were included.

The political life of the country is going to go through a new era of discipline," Gen. Spínola said on television. "Col. Gonçalves stood at his side. Political sources predicted the government might fear to leave the military government in Peru. Other sources noted that President Spínola did not describe the government as provisional but

preferred to call it "the second government of the second republic."

The new cabinet was a clear victory for the semi-secret Armed Forces Movement, that ousted the old rightist regime in a coup last April. Col. Gonçalves was identified yesterday as head of that movement.

The 51-year-old colonel was named by President Spínola four days ago to head a new government.

Unofficial Vice-Premier

Maj. Vitor Alves's name was announced after that of Col. Gonçalves, indicating he would be the unofficial vice-premier.

Maj. Alves was made minister without portfolio along with another army major, Eduardo Augusto de Melo Antunes. Both are members of the 12-man governing board of the Armed Forces Movement.

Communist party secretary Alvaro Cunhal was retained a minister without portfolio and Socialist leader Mario Soares was returned as foreign minister.

The Communists had two cabinet posts in the first provisional government, named by President Spínola. The Socialists dropped from four to three portfolios under Col. Gonçalves. Gen. Spínola said that the new

government would act "with enforced authority because it is presided over by the man who was the brain of the Armed Forces Movement."

Maj. Jose Sanchez Osorio, former briefing officer for Gen. Spínola's military junta, was elevated from director general of the press to the sensitive post of information minister.

The Interior Ministry went to Lt. Col. Manuel da Costa Braz. The military also took over the Labor Ministry with Capt. Jose Inacio da Costa Martins of the Armed Forces Movement.

Lt. Col. Mario Miguel, Gen. Spínola's reported first choice for premier before he apparently bowed to military pressure, was reappointed as defense minister.

The other cabinet members: Joaquim Magalhães Mota, center-right Popular Democrat, minister without portfolio. He was interior minister in the first government.

Antonio Almeida Santos, a Socialist, returned as overseas territories minister.

Francisco Salgado dos Reis, a Socialist, returned as justice minister.

Rui Vilas, Liberal, economics minister. August Fernandes, an engineer, environment minister. Vitorino Magalhães Godinho, a

Socialist supporter, education and culture minister.

Maria de Lourdes Pimentão, elevated from state secretary in another ministry to social affairs minister. She is the first woman to hold a cabinet post.

Jose da Silva Lopes, another secretary in the first government, finance minister.

Sadat Says He Kept Submarine From Torpedoing Liner QE-2

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says that only his last-minute intervention last year prevented an Egyptian submarine from torpedoing the Queen Elizabeth-2 while it was carrying hundreds of American Jews to Israel's 25th-anniversary celebration in April, 1973.

In a taped BBC television interview broadcast last night, Mr. Sadat said that another "Arab leader" had ordered the Egyptian sub to attack the British liner.

"I was told at 1:30 in the morning about this," he said. "I had to be awake until 3:30 a.m. to give another order to my captain to cancel this order and to come to join his base in Alexandria."

Lord Chalfont, who conducted the interview, said that even off camera Mr. Sadat did not identify the Arab who ordered the attack.

Mr. Sadat did not say how another Arab leader was able to issue a command to an Egyptian submarine. Asked by a BBC commentator if President Moamer Qadhafi of Libya could have been the man Mr. Sadat meant, Lord Chalfont said, "That would be most people's guess."

London Talks Seek to Undo Cyprus Coup

Makarios and Turks Confer With Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)
He brought nothing with him, and a member of the Cyprus High Commission had to go shopping this afternoon for underwear and a bishop's crozier.
He told a press conference: "They tried to kill me by attacking the palace with mortars and other weapons. The palace was demolished. They thought that I was killed and, indeed, they said over the radio I was dead. As you can see, I am alive."
Asked how he had managed to escape from the palace, he said he had found that the palace was not completely surrounded, had gone to a nearby monastery and had driven from there to Paphos.

Radio Station Destroyed
When a rebel gunboat destroyed the radio station in Paphos over which he was broadcasting and an armored column began to close in, he decided to leave the country.

"I didn't want to fall into the hands of the Greek junta," he said. "I preferred to leave Cyprus. Going into hiding was not an answer, considered that outside I would be able to help my people more effectively in their struggle against the dictatorship."

Archbishop Makarios said that he would ask the UN Security Council for a resolution supporting him and calling upon Greece to withdraw its officers from Cyprus.

The archbishop was met by David Ennals, minister of state at the Foreign Office. Mr. Ennals summed up the British position when he told Archbishop Makarios:

"We greet you not as the former President of Cyprus but as the elected President of Cyprus."

The archbishop held two separate hour-long meetings with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan. There was only a formal statement of what went on, but a source summed up the talks with Mr. Callaghan as follows:

Archbishop Makarios asked for support in re-establishing constitutional government in Cyprus. He asked Britain to refuse to recognize the new government or its representatives, and to support his own position at the UN.

Mr. Callaghan, according to the source, did not commit himself formally. However, he told the archbishop that Britain would work by diplomatic means for his restoration. He went on to note the progress made so far in rallying political support for this aim.

Backing for Makarios
BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI)—Members of NATO today voiced "broad support" for the elected regime of President Makarios and the territorial integrity of the island of Cyprus, according to a high NATO official.

There was "general support" among the allies for a British demand to the Athens government that the Greek Army officers who allegedly helped engineer the coup be replaced in the interest of reducing tensions, the source added.

The Greek representative, said he had no instructions from Athens and could take no position beyond official Greek government statements.

Dutch Minister in Iran

TEHRAN, July 17 (Reuters)—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep arrived here today on a two-day official visit as guest of Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Eshaghabadi.

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Mary-Anne Osi, Mahopac, New York.

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Cyprus's United Nations delegate Zenon Rossides (left) and Greece's Emmanouel Megalokonomos follow UN debate on Cyprus situation, which started Tuesday evening.

New Regime Tightens Its Grip on Cyprus

From Wire Dispatches
ATHENS, July 17.—The new rulers of Cyprus appeared today to have quelled the last resistance to the military-backed rebellion which overthrew Archbishop Makarios and sent him fleeing from the island.

As it consolidated its grip on the country, the newly installed

government gave assurances to the island's 120,000 Turkish Cypriot minority, who have played a passive role in the latest civil strife. The move is apparently designed to avert any military intervention by Turkey itself in the Cyprus crisis.

Radio Nicosia, voice of the rebel government which seized power

in Monday's coup, today broadcast an official message to the Turkish population declaring they had nothing to fear and offered them friendship.

In a move to suppress all opposition, the new regime renewed its ultimatum that all citizens who did not turn in arms by 2 p.m. today would face court martial.

In radio announcements monitored in Rhodes, the new government also lifted the total curfew for eight hours to allow housewives to buy food. But telephone and cable communications with the island remained shut, Cyprus International Airport, now closed, will begin operating "normally" tomorrow at 0500 GMT, a radio broadcast said.

From the air, Nicosia, the island's capital, appeared calm but deserted as resistance to the Greek-led military junta on the island was reported fading.

Newsmen flying over the capital saw heavy damage around what was thought to be the presidential palace, but few battle scars were visible in the city.

The brief flight over the capital appeared to confirm a claim from Cyprus Radio, controlled by the rebel National Guard, that "complete order" had been restored in Nicosia.

The British Army radio also said that no major fighting was reported on the island. But scattered gunfire was heard during the day.

A pooled news dispatch late yesterday from Nicosia said shooting continued in some towns. But Greek sources in Athens reported the surrender of pro-Makarios forces in Paphos, the archbishop's stronghold to which he had fled Monday.

In Nicosia, a seven-man civilian cabinet was sworn in to work with Nikos Sampson, the militant advocate of Enosis (union with Greece) who was picked by the leaders of the coup to replace Archbishop Makarios as President.

Life appeared normal in Nicosia's Turkish quarter, and the situation was reported the same in other areas in which the Turkish Cypriots live behind the protection of UN peace-keeping forces. Shops were open. People moved about freely, and traffic flowed normally.

"We are trying not to get involved," said Rafi Denklash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, who are outnumbered more than 4 to 1 by the Greek Cypriots.

Threat of War

Observers in the Turkish capital of Ankara said that if the Turkish Cypriot community was drawn into the conflict, the Turkish government was certain to intervene. They said this intervention would produce the threat of war between Turkey and Greece.

In another move, the new regime today dismissed Zenon Rossides as the island's ambassador to the UN, according to a Cyprus Radio announcement monitored in Rhodes.

Cyprus Radio did not name a successor. It said the UN secretary-general has already been notified. Mr. Rossides, a veteran diplomat, had strongly defended the preservation of the Makarios government during the UN Security Council meeting held yesterday.

Souvanna Recovering, Medical Sources Say

VIETNAME, July 17 (UPI)—Medical sources today said that Premier Souvanna Phouma is recovering from a heart attack but that it will be at least a week before doctors can tell how much damage was done.

Prince Souvanna, 72, suffered the attack Friday. Officials said at first that the attack was a mild one, but sources said today it was severe.

But Not Jerusalem

Israel Would Return Most of Jordan West Bank

JERUSALEM, July 17 (AP)—Israel would give back most of the West Bank to Jordan as part of a peace settlement, Israeli Minister of Commerce Haim Bar-Lev said today.

Gen. Bar-Lev, a former armed forces chief of staff, said that the Jordanians would have to accept that Palestinians would remain in their country as part of a settlement.

"We think Palestinians should belong to Jordan, including the biggest part of the West Bank," Gen. Bar-Lev told newsmen accompanying U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon on his two-day visit here.

Gen. Bar-Lev said that the portion of the West Bank that could be handed back to Jordan could include the cities of Nablus and Jenin.

Not Jerusalem

But he said that Israel would never agree to return part of Jerusalem to Jordan. He said it would not again tolerate Jerusalem being a divided city and that Israel intends to maintain its capital there.

Israel captured all of Jerusalem and western Jordan in 1967.

It was the second time in three days that Gen. Bar-Lev has talked about the West Bank. He told newsmen on Monday that Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government is ready to transfer parts of the territory to Jordan "in exchange for peace."

Israel leaders in the past have indicated that the Jewish state would be willing to make such an exchange, but Mr. Rabin's minority coalition has avoided the issue because of rightist and religious opposition that could combine to topple the government.

Sadat, Hussein in Agreement

CAIRO, July 17 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed today to set up a number of committees to work out joint policies for the Arab stand at the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

A military committee and other committees have been formed to consider all subjects under discussion," Mr. Sadat said after talks with King Hussein in Alexandria.

He said that details would be announced later in a joint communiqué.

PLO Presses Role

CAIRO, July 17 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas urged King Hussein today to drop his plan for a federation between the West Bank and the Jordan River and recognize the guerrilla movement as the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The guerrillas outlined their stand in an editorial published by Palestine al-Thawra (Palestine's Voice).

Smallpox Epidemic Spreads

In India; 130,000 Are Infected

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI)—Smallpox epidemics have spread from the state of Bihar and the number of cases has reportedly reached more than 130,000.

Although health officials contend that the epidemic is ebbing, authorities fear that the viral disease will persist in India and neighboring Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Those four countries, along with Ethiopia, account for all the reported smallpox cases in the world.

"It's a vast country with a lot of movement," Karan Singh, the health minister, said in an interview. "People from Bihar travel to different states, for festivals, for weddings, for employment. We have reports of smallpox in other states, in Uttar Pradesh, in West Bengal, mainly the result of people from Bihar."

"I think the worst is over," the health minister said. "It doesn't mean the epidemic is over."

Breakdown by Province

Dr. Donald A. Henderson, a U.S. Public Health Service officer who heads the World Health Organization's smallpox eradication program, gave these figures: 7,173 cases and Nepal, the latest country to be struck, has had 1,051.

He said that the death rate was about 20 per cent, indicating that about 26,000 persons had died so far of smallpox in the epidemic.

Dr. Henderson added that Calcutta had reported about 25 smallpox cases each week since the start of the year and that New Delhi had about 120 cases so far.

"If this interest and concern about ending smallpox can be maintained for the next few months, it's all over," Dr. Henderson said. "We don't think we're overconfident, but everything looks good. By June of 1975, we hope we'll be finished with smallpox in Asia."

Indian authorities have been embarrassed by widespread criticism at home and overseas, that the impoverished and caste-ridden state of Bihar had neglected the smallpox problem. The state

of its leaders, Salah Raafat, was kidnapped in Amman on Monday by agents of the Jordanian intelligence service.

A statement issued by the group in Beirut said the abduction followed government threats to deport or imprison Mr. Raafat.

Gaerrilla Said Kidnapped

BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI)—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today

one of its leaders, Salah Raafat, was kidnapped in Amman on Monday by agents of the Jordanian intelligence service.

A statement issued by the group in Beirut said the abduction followed government threats to deport or imprison Mr. Raafat.

Simon, Israelis Discuss U.S. Investment Boost

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 17 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon conferred with Israeli leaders today on ways to help increase American investment in Israel and other steps to close Israel's growing payments deficit.

In a separate meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and top members of his government, Mr. Simon discussed practical ways of implementing the pledge of long-term military and economic assistance that President Nixon made during his visit here last month.

The two countries agreed to establish four binational committees to work out detailed proposals on investment, trade, raw materials and energy and the exchange of technology. The committees will draft specific plans by November, when Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz is scheduled to visit Washington.

Mr. Simon also proposed the formation of a private Israeli-American trade council, modeled after the Russian-American Council, to promote investment in Israel among U.S. businesses.

Long-Term Basis

In the wake of the Arab-Israeli October war, Israel has been making a major effort to place its economic and military assistance arrangements with the United States on a new, long-term basis. This new basis is designed to meet Israel's increased defense

requirements and also to change the previous pattern of year-by-year arrangements which complicated long-term planning.

Israel is reportedly seeking a commitment from the United States of about \$1.5 billion worth of combined military and economic assistance per year over the next five years. Most of the money would be used for arm purchases from the United States.

Israel is also pressing for a special arrangement under which it can order sophisticated arms that require a long lead time before delivery, such as high-performance aircraft, in advance of specific congressional appropriation. It hopes in this way to be able to plan its military purchases three to five years in advance of actual delivery.

Defense Talks

This question was expected to be discussed in detail tomorrow, when Mr. Simon is scheduled to confer with Defense Minister Shimon Peres, but American officials have already warned their Israeli counterparts that the administration can only provide whatever Congress authorizes and appropriates.

Israel is the second stop on a trip that is taking Mr. Simon and his party to Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and several European countries. Officials traveling with the secretary regard Saudi Arabia as the key part of the trip, since Mr. Simon is hoping to persuade the Saudis to purchase nearly \$10 billion worth of U.S. government securities.

A Word for the Shah

TEL AVIV, July 17 (AP)—Mr. Simon is sticking by his choice of the word "nut" to describe the Shah of Iran, but he says he didn't mean anything uncomplimentary.

He confirmed yesterday that he said "the Shah of Iran is a nut" in an interview with the magazine American Weekly. But he said the statement was taken out of context and was "entirely misleading and misunderstood. I did not, and would not say anything uncomplimentary about the Shah."

Ethiopian Troops Seize Asmara, Arrest 7 Officials

ADDIS ABABA, July 17 (UPI)—There was fresh unrest in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province today, and troops took over the city of Asmara, Radio Asmara reported.

Troops imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew and took control of key installations in the city, the radio said.

The troops announced the arrest of the governor of the province, Lt. Gen. Debebe Dabalu, and five other officials in the northern province, where the separatist Eritrean Liberation Front has been waging guerrilla war against the central government in Addis Ababa for several years.

In Addis Ababa yesterday, Ethiopia's defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe, was detained by the armed forces, which have arrested about 60 other prominent persons and officials in the last 15 days.

A brief announcement, made by the Armed Forces Committee over the government radio, said Gen. Abebe gave himself up after being ordered to do so before Saturday.

EEC Import Ban On Beef Hailed By Policy Chief

BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI)—The package of compromise measures agreed to today by European Economic Community farm ministers, to prevent stocks of surplus beef from growing, was warmly received by Pierre Lardinois, European commissioner for agricultural policy.

Mr. Lardinois said that the EEC decision to impose a ban on beef imports until Oct. 31 "will do much to restore the Community beef market in the coming months." He claimed that the measures also would pay for themselves because the cost of storing the surplus 119,000 head of beef "monthly" had to be offset against the cost of the new measures.

In addition to the import ban, EEC ministers agreed on:

- Special retention payments for farmers (payable at slaughter) to enable them to hold cattle on farms over the winter.
- The go-ahead for social programs which will give old-age pensioners and others \$3 worth of free beef each month. This will be optional on national governments and full details are to be worked out by the Department of Social Welfare.
- A \$3 million "eat-more-beef" publicity campaign throughout the Community.

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U.K. Laborites Lose in Commons

LONDON, July 17 (Reuters)—Britain's minority Labor government yesterday suffered its heaviest defeat yet in the House of Commons by 25 votes on a finance bill to implement its budget.

The House voted 292 to 267 in favor of considering the addition of a new clause to the bill. The government then withdrew its opposition to the motion.

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who is a member of the political bureau of the Marxist guerrilla group.

The statement said Mr. Raafat had spent two years in a Jordanian jail, and was released only shortly before last October's Arab-Israeli war.

Simon, Israelis Discuss U.S. Investment Boost

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 17 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon conferred with Israeli leaders today on ways to help increase American investment in Israel and other steps to close Israel's growing payments deficit.

In a separate meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and top members of his government, Mr. Simon discussed practical ways of implementing the pledge of long-term military and economic assistance that President Nixon made during his visit here last month.

The two countries agreed to establish four binational committees to work out detailed proposals on investment, trade, raw materials and energy and the exchange of technology. The committees will draft specific plans by November, when Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz is scheduled to visit Washington.

Mr. Simon also proposed the formation of a private Israeli-American trade council, modeled after the Russian-American Council, to promote investment in Israel among U.S. businesses.

Long-Term Basis

In the wake of the Arab-Israeli October war, Israel has been making a major effort to place its economic and military assistance arrangements with the United States on a new, long-term basis. This new basis is designed to meet Israel's increased defense

requirements and also to change the previous pattern of year-by-year arrangements which complicated long-term planning.

Israel is reportedly seeking a commitment from the United States of about \$1.5 billion worth of combined military and economic assistance per year over the next five years. Most of the money would be used for arm purchases from the United States.

Israel is also pressing for a special arrangement under which it can order sophisticated arms that require a long lead time before delivery, such as high-performance aircraft, in advance of specific congressional appropriation. It hopes in this way to be able to plan its military purchases three to five years in advance of actual delivery.

Defense Talks

This question was expected to be discussed in detail tomorrow, when Mr. Simon is scheduled to confer with Defense Minister Shimon Peres, but American officials have already warned their Israeli counterparts that the administration can only provide whatever Congress authorizes and appropriates.

Israel is the second stop on a trip that is taking Mr. Simon and his party to Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and several European countries. Officials traveling with the secretary regard Saudi Arabia as the key part of the trip, since Mr. Simon is hoping to persuade the Saudis to purchase nearly \$10 billion worth of U.S. government securities.

A Word for the Shah

TEL AVIV, July 17 (AP)—Mr. Simon is sticking by his choice of the word "nut" to describe the Shah of Iran, but he says he didn't mean anything uncomplimentary.

He confirmed yesterday that he said "the Shah of Iran is a nut" in an interview with the magazine American Weekly. But he said the statement was taken out of context and was "entirely misleading and misunderstood. I did not, and would not say anything uncomplimentary about the Shah."

Ethiopian Troops Seize Asmara, Arrest 7 Officials

ADDIS ABABA, July 17 (UPI)—There was fresh unrest in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province today, and troops took over the city of Asmara, Radio Asmara reported.

Troops imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew and took control of key installations in the city, the radio said.

The troops announced the arrest of the governor of the province, Lt. Gen. Debebe Dabalu, and five other officials in the northern province, where the separatist Eritrean Liberation Front has been waging guerrilla war against the central government in Addis Ababa for several years.

In Addis Ababa yesterday, Ethiopia's defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe, was detained by the armed forces, which have arrested about 60 other prominent persons and officials in the last 15 days.

A brief announcement, made by the Armed Forces Committee over the government radio, said Gen. Abebe gave himself up after being ordered to do so before Saturday.

EEC Import Ban On Beef Hailed By Policy Chief

BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI)—The package of compromise measures agreed to today by European Economic Community farm ministers, to prevent stocks of surplus beef from growing, was warmly received by Pierre Lardinois, European commissioner for agricultural policy.

Mr. Lardinois said that the EEC decision to impose a ban on beef imports until Oct. 31 "will do much to restore the Community beef market in the coming months." He claimed that the measures also would pay for themselves because the cost of storing the surplus 119,000 head of beef "monthly" had to be offset against the cost of the new measures.

In addition to the import ban, EEC ministers agreed on:

- Special retention payments for farmers (payable at slaughter) to enable them to hold cattle on farms over the winter.
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ore Walkouts Scheduled

Wave of Strikes Puts Strains In U.S. Economy, Mediators

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP). —The biggest wave of strikes in the period following World War II is putting a strain on the economy and on the mediation capacity of the federal government.

As of Monday, 588 strikes were in progress across the country, involving more than 231,000 workers, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said. The figures are the highest for July in the 15 years the agency has been keeping records.

In Ohio, a two-week-old strike at a steel plant has caused state and local employees to be called in to work. The plant is owned by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The union is the United Steelworkers of America.

But today the state employees' leaders voted to end the strike. Locals must confirm their action.

The Ohio strike had spread to 24 plants and state mental hospitals and a union leader had promised to "close Ohio down."

Meanwhile, National Airlines laid off most of its 8,000 employees for the duration of a machinists strike that has grounded flights since Monday. A company spokesman estimated that the strike would cost National \$1 million a day in lost service to 45 American cities and London.

While the figure of 588 strikes is very high, the mediation service said, only 42 of them involve units of 1,000 or more employees, and only one involves more than 5,000 workers.

Even so, a spokesman for the agency said that the sheer number of strikes puts "a heavy burden" on its 280 mediation commissioners.

"We have about two strikes per mediator," the spokesman said, "and some of the men are handling up to seven strikes at a time. They're working day and night, nonstop."

Last year at this time, there were 259 fewer strikes in progress, totaling 180,472 fewer workers.

The best comparison with the current wave of walkouts, the agency said, is the inflationary aftermath of World War II.

Labor's concern over rising inflation—coupled with the end of wage controls on April 30—set the stage for the outbreak of strikes.

"During 1971, '72 and '73, we had those controls, and therefore there were fewer strikes," Labor knew they couldn't win very much by striking, because the lid was on wages.

One-Year Contracts

During the years of wage controls, several industries—including railroads, construction and food—reverted to one-year contracts, largely because unions did not want to be stuck with lower wages if controls were lifted.

As a result, the spokesman said, about 4,500 contracts expire this year in the construction industry alone, more than doubling the prewar period rate of contract expirations.

This trend is mirrored in the current strike figures: The construction industry accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the 588 strikes in progress.

Thirty-three of the current strikes—involving more than 12,500 workers—are centered in the food industry. The mediation agency said that quite a few others involve the steel and auto-supply industries.

While contracts have been signed in several key industries—steel, autos, aluminum, cans, clothing and shipping—other important contracts are due to expire soon.

Most immediate is the Bell Telephone contract, with three unions representing about 750,000 workers. That contract ends tonight at midnight, and labor leaders say negotiations are in progress between union representatives and a single national bargaining unit for the more than 30 companies in the Bell system.

Phone Accord Seen

Although a news blackout surrounds the negotiations, the Associated Press quoted sources close to the talks as saying that agreement is near. Even if the talks fail, it would take at least two weeks to complete a strike authorization vote.

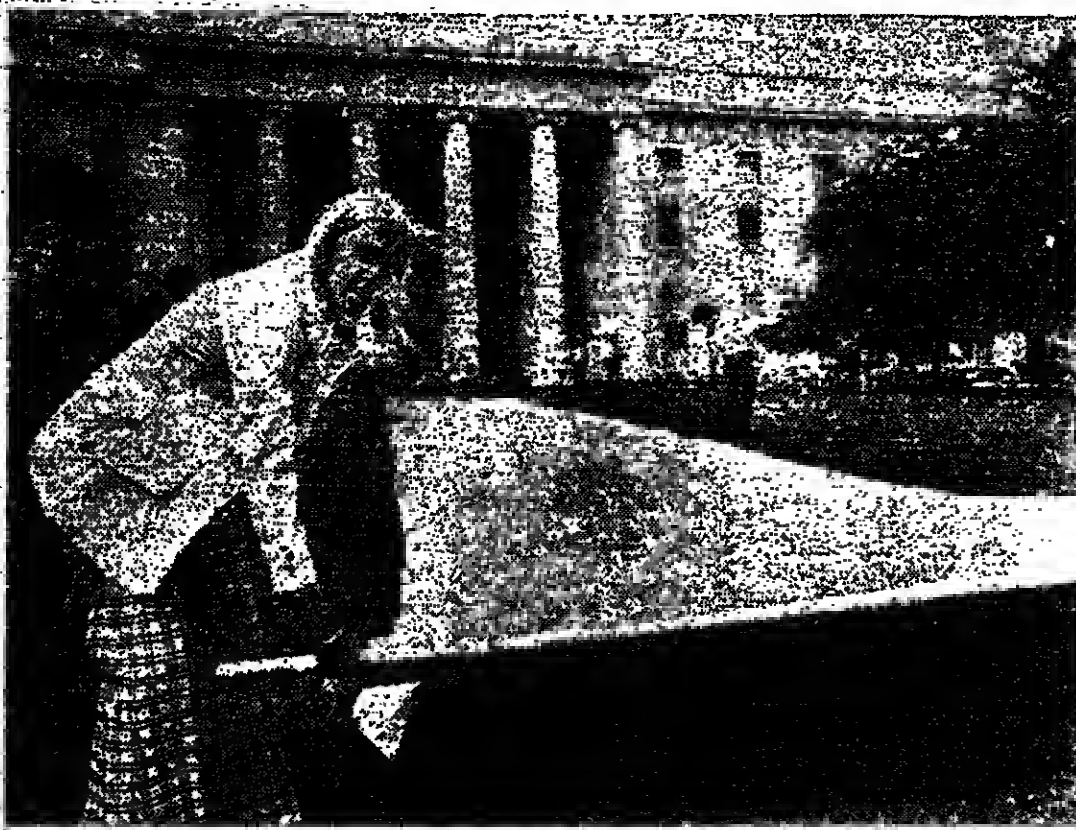
Under pressure of a Nov. 12 contract expiration, the United Mine Workers, representing more than 60,000 miners, is preparing for negotiations with the nation's coal industry.

In September and October, contracts end between about 60,000 union workers and the three major aerospace companies. And in December, contracts expire in the 50,000-worker railroad industry.

Further fueling the growing willingness to strike are the generous settlements that unions are winning. In the last three months of 1973, settlements were averaging only 6.1 per cent increases in wages and benefits, but unions are now winning average increases of from 9 to 10 per cent.

In Portland, Ore., welders have won a 38 per cent hourly wage increase, to be spread over three years, and plumbers and pipefitters recently ended negotiations with a one year, 18 per cent pay hike.

Chief federal mediator William Ury Jr. said that the "individual worker is trying to keep ahead of the rising cost of living and is putting pressure on local union leadership to get the wages and benefits that will allow him to keep pace."



United Press International

IMPEACHMENT PETITION—Barbara Stephens of Newburyport, Mass., helps to unroll a petition with 34,000 signatures, collected by a group called the Impeach the President Committee. The petition was unrolled on the lawn of the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington before being presented to the House Judiciary Committee.

Nixon Said to Criticize Ehrlichman Verdict

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 17 (UPI). —President Nixon believes that the conviction of his former aide, John Ehrlichman, was a blot on justice and that it would be "extremely difficult" for any Watergate figures to get a fair trial in Washington, D.C., according to a leader of a group of the President's supporters, Rabbi Baruch Korff.

Rabbi Korff, the president of the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, met with Mr. Nixon yesterday at the Western White House here. Rabbi Korff presented the President with a copy of his new book, "The Personal Nixon: Staying on the Summit."

The book contains a long interview with Mr. Nixon, recorded by Rabbi Korff on May 13, as well as a series of written answers given by Mr. Nixon to the rabbi's written questions.

The interviews provide few new facts, but do offer a rare glimpse of Mr. Nixon's personal reactions toward the Watergate affair and the impeachment proceedings.

He told Rabbi Korff that he has had to stand up under "savagery—well, we will call it that. We will call it viciousness, something like that, so forth, of critics, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera."

Yesterday, Rabbi Korff said, he told the President that the conviction of Ehrlichman, who was found guilty last week of conspiracy and perjury related to the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, was "a blot on justice."

Rabbi Korff indicated at a news conference that Mr. Nixon agreed with him.

comparing apples with oranges, and shall we say, rather poor oranges, too."

Mr. Nixon said that one of the reasons the Watergate affair had been written about so heavily in the press was that "I am not the press's favorite pin-up boy. If it hadn't been for Watergate, there would probably have been something else. So, now they have this. But I will survive it and I just hope they will survive it with, shall we say, as much serenity as I have."

The attacks on him by the media were "an ideological thing," he said.

"If this were when a congressman and senator gets right down to the tough call, he is going to think a long time before he wants to impeach a president, unless he finds wrongdoing," Mr. Nixon said.

Kiddie Train Is Robbed, Conductor Shot

TULSA, July 17 (AP). —Tulsa's first train robbery in modern times occurred yesterday.

The bandit rode the kiddie train at Mohawk City Park a couple of times and then asked for change for a \$20 bill. When the conductor produced the money bag, the man drew a pistol, shot the conductor in the leg and made off with about \$100.

A woman employee of the park helped the conductor, 47-year-old Charles Rabe, to an office and called police. He was not seriously wounded.

Mrs. Peron Orders Drive In Terrorism

By David F. Behn

BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—President Isabel Peron yesterday ordered a security force to force in an effort to end terrorism and political violence, government sources reported.

The move followed the assassination of former Interior Minister Arturo Mor Roig, 59, one of Argentina's best-known political figures, who was shot to death presumed terrorists while dining Monday.

Mr. Mor Roig's slaying was the 11th major political violence in Argentina since Mrs. Peron became President July 1 on the death of her husband, Juan Peron. Observers feared that the slaying marked a renewal of political violence that has been common in the last two years.

Mrs. Peron, 63, met with Interior Minister Benito Llamberti, head of the country's police, and other civilian security forces. Mrs. Llamberti met with police Minister Angel Robledo, Vice Minister Antonio Benitez, and Federal Police Chief Alberto Larrea.

They agreed to form a security commission to coordinate the efforts of security forces under the supervision of each minister, government sources said. In addition, Mr. Larrea's ministry was to draft regulations of the penal code to "rigorous new penalties" for terrorists.

Mr. Mor Roig, who was Mr. Peron's predecessor as interior minister in the military government that preceded Gen. Peron's return to power in Argentina last year, was buried yesterday.

Major political factions, both in and out of the Peronist movement, renewed their pledges of support of Mrs. Peron's constitutional administration and pledged to defend it against terrorism and threats.

Authorities continued to question a suspect in the Mor Roig slaying, a youth who was slightly injured in a shootout with police after the assassination in a Buenos Aires suburb. Another man died in the shootout, while some sources claimed the slaying had nothing to do with the slaying. Mrs. Llamberti announced stolen weapons in their possession indicated that they were members of the People's Revolutionary Army, a Trotskyist organization that has gained notoriety for its country's best-organized leftist band.

Los Angeles Times

Inquiry Counsel Is Planning To Recommend Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

damning thing," the Republican, Rep. Charles Wiggins said. "I'm satisfied the votes aren't there to impeach the President because the facts aren't there."

Referring to Rep. Wiggins' remarks, the Democrat, Rep. Don Edwards, said that he did not know "how anyone could come to that conclusion and be a lawyer or a literate person." He said that the evidence built "a very strong case" for impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee spent yesterday and much of last night questioning Charles Colson, the former White House special counsel, and Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney.

Mr. Doar skipped the closed hearing for the first time since the proceedings began two months ago to complete the draft of a legal brief that well-placed officials said would outline and document four to six proposed articles of impeachment.

Although Mr. Doar was not available, an associate of his said privately that Mr. Doar had described the inquiry as a summation of evidence that led to an impeachment recommendation as the only logical finding.

"John says that it shouldn't be called an advocate's brief because that presumes there is more than one position to advocate," the associate said. "He says the facts lead to one conclusion, and he's prepared to argue it."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan and Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, the panel's senior Republicans, voiced resentment when they learned of the counsel's plans. They contended that the staff should be required to present what Rep. McClell called a "neutral" brief—one that would give arguments for and against specific articles of impeachment.

Rep. Hutchinson directed Samuel Garrison, a Republican member of the inquiry staff, to collect evidence that might be used to rebut Mr. Doar's proposals. Republicans also began circulating a resolution that, if adopted by the committee, would instruct Mr. Doar to make an even-handed presentation.

The nature of Mr. Doar's role

Inquiry Counsel Is Planning To Recommend Impeachment

In the final stage of the inquiry has been the subject of long discussion among Rep. Rodino, senior Democrats and Mr. Doar.

One of the chairman's colleagues said that the impeachment process, at this point, "all boils down to one thing—what do we do with John Doar? He has to say something. The point is when and where and how. And can we avoid making him the focus of partisan debate and keep the focus on the evidence?"

The chairman said that Mr. Doar tomorrow would begin outlining "theories of the case"—legal grounds for potential articles of impeachment—and the evidence to "sustain" such proposals. He said formal public debate would take place next week and he expected the committee to begin voting on its findings as early as July 26.

Evidence "Overwhelming"

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss yesterday described the Watergate evidence against President Nixon as "so devastating and overwhelming" that it would be "incredible" if the House did not vote for impeachment.

Mr. Strauss, who said he was speaking as "a lawyer of some maturity and the leader of my party," previously refused to pass public judgment on whether Mr. Nixon should be impeached. He said he wanted to avoid making impeachment appear to be a partisan issue.

He decided to speak out, he explained, after spending last weekend reading materials released by the House Judiciary Committee and "gossiping" about it with his wife, Helen.

Los Angeles Times

Gurney Enters Not Guilty Plea

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 18 (AP). —Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Fla., pleaded not guilty today to federal charges stemming from a secret \$250,000 fund.

Sen. Gurney, member of the Senate Watergate committee, and six other men were indicted last week by a grand jury.

The charges stem from a fund allegedly collected in Sen. Gurney's behalf from Florida builders said to have hoped for influence with federal housing officials. No trial date was set.

(From yesterday's late editions)

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Harold Nelson, the former general manager of Associated Milk Producers said repeatedly in sworn testimony which the committee released this week that there was no limit on the amount the dairy farm co-ops were prepared to contribute to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

He blamed White House fumbling over the establishment of "dummy committees" to accept the money in small installments as the principal reason for the industry's failure to give more.

"We told them from the 'word go' that we would make large contributions," Mr. Nelson said in executive-session testimony last December.

In Nixon Re-Election

Ex-Dairyman Says Bungling Curbed Huge Campaign Gift

By George Lardner Jr.

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"We told them from the 'word go' that we would make large contributions," Mr. Nelson said in executive-session testimony last December.

Figures in Millions

"At various times, \$1 million, \$2 million, or even more money was discussed," he said. "And had they given us the names of the committees, they could have gotten much more from us."

Mr. Nelson said that he frequently pressed the White House to set up conduits for the money months before the President approved a controversial 1971 increase in milk price supports.

But he said that he never got much action until weeks after Mr. Nixon granted the higher price supports—a decision that was announced March 25, 1971.

By then, Mr. Nelson indicated, he was embarrassed that the milk producers' promised contributions had not yet been paid.

"It was a constant thing in the back of my mind that if we didn't get the names of these committees," he testified, "I might be read off just because of some inept-for want of a better term. I will say 'bureaucrat'—within the party hierarchy not coming forth and giving us the names of the committees."

Saxbe Now Says He Can't Predict Watergate Result

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Attorney General William Saxbe has refused to repeat his assertion of last February that the House Judiciary Committee has failed to develop evidence strong enough to impeach President Nixon.

Mr. Saxbe said in an interview last week that he was unwilling to give an appraisal because he had not kept up with the case.

But Mr. Saxbe said he had been surprised by parts of the transcripts of Mr. Nixon's Watergate conversations that were released by the White House on April 30. He had been surprised that anybody talked "that way," he said.

He was reminded of his answer last Feb. 27 when reporters asked if he thought that the House would impeach Mr. Nixon. "Unless they come up with things that I'm not aware of, I don't think he will be impeached," Mr. Saxbe replied on Feb. 27.

Last week, however, he said that he could no longer be objective in making such an appraisal. "Not because I'm a cabinet officer, but because I just haven't taken the time—and I don't want to—to put myself in a position of making this kind of decision," he said.

Los Angeles Times

Troop-Cut Talks Recess

VIENNA, July 17 (UPI). —The Western and Warsaw Pact allies recessed their talks for the summer on troop cuts in Central Europe today without any compromise in sight on widely divergent proposals, spokesmen for both alliances said.

Nixon Ousts Director Of Anti-Poverty Unit

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 17 (AP). —President Nixon yesterday accepted the forced resignation of Alvin Arnett as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A White House spokesman cited "irreconcilable differences" over OEO policy as the reason.

Mr. Arnett said he was dismissed because he fought to preserve programs of the anti-poverty agency. Mr. Nixon will nominate to the post Bert Callaghan, 51, of Denver, who has been the agency's general counsel since 1972. The OEO is scheduled to expire on Sept. 30.

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WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Watergate cover-up case. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Parkinson and Ehrlichman all are among the defendants in that case, scheduled for trial in September. Mr. Cacheris interviewed Mr. Parkinson to gather information for Mr. Mitchell's defense.

Mr. Parkinson, in testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, characterized his April, 1973, San Clemente meeting with Mr. O'Brien as a fact-finding interview, part of a brief inquiry made on Watergate at President Nixon's request.

Ehrlichman's Senate testimony and the voluminous handwritten notes of the O'Brien meeting that he turned over to the Senate committee indicated that Mr. Ehrlichman was learning for the first time much of what Mr. O'Brien told him in April, 1973.

However, the transcripts of taped White House Watergate conversations released to the public this year show that, at the time of his meeting with Mr. O'Brien, Ehrlichman had already been informed about much of the Watergate cover-up.

Although Mr. O'Brien has told investigators in secret testimony that Ehrlichman took very few notes during their meeting, according to sources, the notes that Ehrlichman turned over to the Senate Watergate Committee totaled 11 pages. This suggests that the conversation was recorded.

Ehrlichman testified before the Senate committee that "these notes were not included in the President's papers, unlike my other notes, at the President's specific insistence, in order that they could be available to the attorney general and the prosecutors as source material and, of course, the committee."

Notes and documents that have been included in the President's papers have not been available

Army Convoy Attacked

JENOS AIRES, July 17 (AP). —Guramen in a speeding car attacked a column of 7 trucks near the Campo delo military base 15 miles west here yesterday, army sources

Army Convoy Attacked

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Spacemen to Land Soon

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP). —Two Soviet cosmonauts, completing nearly two weeks in an orbiting space laboratory, are preparing to return to earth, Tass reported today.

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Saxbe Now Says He Can't Predict Watergate Result

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Attorney General William Saxbe has refused to repeat his assertion of last February that the House Judiciary Committee has failed to develop evidence strong enough to impeach President Nixon.

Mr. Saxbe said in an interview last week that he was unwilling to give an appraisal because he had not kept up with the case.

But Mr. Saxbe said he had been surprised by parts of the transcripts of Mr. Nixon's Watergate conversations that were released by the White House on April 30. He had been surprised that anybody talked "that way," he said.

He was reminded of his answer last Feb. 27 when reporters asked if he thought that the House would impeach Mr. Nixon. "Unless they come up with things that I'm not aware of, I don't think he will be impeached," Mr. Saxbe replied on Feb. 27.

Last week, however, he said that he could no longer be objective in making such an appraisal. "Not because I'm a cabinet officer, but because I just haven't taken the time—and I don't want to—to put myself in a position of making this kind of decision," he said.

Los Angeles Times

India Ratifies Ban

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI). —India has ratified the international ban on biological warfare, the Foreign Ministry announced.

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Although Mr. O'Brien has told investigators in secret

Dizzy Dean, a Baseball Folk Hero, Dies at 64

RENO, July 17 (AP)—Dizzy Dean, 64, an Arkansas farm boy, who pitched his way into the Baseball Hall of Fame with a blazing fastball, died early today in a hospital here.

Dean, who with his brother, Paul, formed a feared pitching duo for the St. Louis Cardinals "Gashouse Gang" in the 1930s, had suffered a heart attack two days earlier.

A spokesman at St. Mary's Hospital said that Dean died of heart failure after his condition had worsened yesterday afternoon.

Education in Baseball

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT)—His father was an itinerant sharecropper who wandered around the South picking cotton. His mother died when he was only 2 years old. His own education ended in the second grade in a place

called Chickahaw, Ark., and—he confessed later—"I didn't do so good in the first grade, either."

But, despite all such handicaps and the Ozark country-boy image he carried into high places, Jay Hanna "Dizzy" Dean rose serenely and unflappably into a career as one of the best pitchers in modern baseball and as a folk hero who brought great turns of the English language to radio and television.

He could be vague about details of his early life and time. He suggested, on different occasions, that he had been born in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi. He estimated the date as 1911, or thereabouts. He even gave his formal name variously as Jay Hanna or Jerome Herman Dean. Then, when he reached the big leagues in 1930 at the age of 19, his career barely covered the decade and included only

half a dozen seasons of front-rank pitching.

But whenever he came from, and however long he held the spotlight, few personalities commanded the public's attention as joyously as Dizzy Dean.

In his first full season with the St. Louis Cardinals, he won 18 games and led the National League in strikeouts and shutouts. In the following four seasons, he won 102 games, including 30 in 1934 and 28 in 1935. He once struck out 17 Chicago Cubs in nine innings. And in the 1934 World Series, he and his younger brother, Paul (Daddy) Dean, pitched two victories apiece while the "Gashouse Gang" of St. Louis defeated the Detroit Tigers, four games to three.

When an injury shortened his baseball career a few years later, Dean switched his showmanship behind a microphone and broadcast games for the Cardinals and Browns in St. Louis and for the Yankees in New York. Then he attained new heights as an innovator of language, coining words the way Casey Stengel coined paragraphs.

"Come on, Tommy, hit that old patata," he once said with the pertinacity of a full fan. "This boy looks mighty litherish to me," he observed another time. "Boy, they was really scrummin' that ball over today, wasn't they?" he reported on another occasion. And when purists complained about his statement that a base-runner "slid into third," he would reply in self-defense: "Paul and me didn't get much education."

His style proved so unusual that, in the summer of 1946, a group of Missouri school teachers complained to the Federal Communications Commission that Dean's broadcasts were "replete with errors in grammar and syntax" and were having "a bad effect on the pupils."

But in the public debate that followed, powerful voices were raised to champion Dean, including that of the prestigious periodical, the Saturday Review of Literature.

Norman Cousins, the guiding spirit of the magazine, now titled Saturday Review, World, extended his own approval of Dean's linguistic style to the great man's pitching style in these words:

"He was supposed to be as fast as Walter Johnson, and though he couldn't curve them and mix them up like the Great Mutt (Christy Mathewson), his assortment was better than most. You were attracted by the graceful rhythm of his pitching motion; the long majestic sweep of his arm as he let the ball fly, the poised alertness after the pitch. That was what counted, and you knew it when batter after batter swung ineptly at pitches they couldn't even see."

The man behind the fractured syntax and the fractured batting averages was a 6-foot-2-inch giant whose playing weight of 182 pounds expanded well above 200 during the 20 years he spent as a broadcaster, public speaker, raconteur, racer and golfer. The consensus is that he was born Jan. 16, 1911, in Lucas, Ark. Columnist Red Smith portrayed him in The New York Times in these words:

"As a ballplayer, Dean was a natural phenomenon, like the

Grand Canyon or the Great Barrier Reef. Nobody ever taught him baseball and he never had to learn. He was just doing what came naturally when a scout named Don Curtis discovered him on a Texas sandlot and gave him his first contract."

That was in the fall of 1929, and Dean later recalled that his "bonus" amounted to \$300. He earned it the next season by winning 17 games at St. Joseph, Mo., plus eight more at Houston in the Texas League. The Cardinals promoted him to the majors around Labor Day and he pitched once—beating the Pittsburgh Pirates with a three-hitter.

He was still a teen-ager at the time, not far removed from the 18-year-old who had enlisted in the Army, where he supposedly wore his first pair of good shoes. But he was a teen-ager with absolute confidence in his baseball ability and he demonstrated the confidence after his debut by boasting that he could "pitch St. Louis to the pennant." The Cardinals responded by relegating him back to the minors in 1931, but he demonstrated his ability there by winning 26 games.

Branch Rickey, who was running the Cardinals, brought Dean back to St. Louis to stay in 1932 and Dizzy won 18 times with 44 complete games and 181 strikeouts. Two years later, he touted Rickey on his brother Paul and in 1934, the Dean boys hurled 49 victories (30 by Dizzy) and pitched the Cardinals to the world championship.

Dean was suspended briefly for insubordination that season and held out briefly for more money in mid-season, yet he finished the summer with a 30-7 won-lost record that included these highlights down the home stretch of the pennant race:

On Sept. 21, he pitched a three-hitter against the Brooklyn Dodgers (Paul pitched a no-hitter in the second game of the doubleheader). Two days later, Dean relieved in both games with a coupleheader in Cincinnati. Two days after that, he went nine innings and beat Pittsburgh, 3-2. Three days later, he stopped Cincinnati, 4-0. And two days after that, he shut out the Reds again, 9-0, to clinch the pennant. Three days later, he beat Detroit in the opening game of the World Series.

Things started to unwind in 1937, when Dean was struck on the left foot by a line drive while pitching in the All-Star Game in Washington. He suffered a broken toe but suffered more permanently when he tried to pitch despite the handicap and subsequently turned his right arm. So, in 1938, the Cardinals traded him to the Chicago Cubs for \$135,000 and three players.

He did pitch in the World Series for the Cubs against the Yankees, but he was never his old fireballing self on the mound. And in May of 1941, at the age of 30, he retired as a player with a career record of 150 victories and 83 losses for a winning percentage of .644, and an earned run average of 3.03.

He was named to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1953 in an election in which Joe DiMaggio placed eighth. But by then, Dean



Dizzy Dean in 1970

was already a legend that even Hollywood had tried to capture on film. It was titled "The Pride of St. Louis," starring Dan Dailey as Dean.

Through it all, Dean was abetted by Patricia Nash, a department store salesgirl he met while pitching for Houston. They were married in 1931 and later made their home in Dallas, where Dean played golf and did some ranching, and eventually worked his vernacular into the broadcast booth.

"The players returned to their respectable bases," he once advised the radio audience. Then, when he got into television, he declared: "I'm through talking about things folks ain't seeing."

And later: "The trouble with them boys is they ain't got enough apart."

When he was pressed for an explanation of that hit of Ozark inflection, Dean replied: "Spart is pretty much the same as fight or pop or gunship. Like the sport of St. Louis that plane Lindbergh flew to Europe in."

—JOSEPH DURSO.

Disagreed With Policy

2, Fired at Air Force School, Assert Views Angered Brass

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT)—In a dispute over academic freedom, two Air Force captains have asserted that they were dismissed last year from their teaching positions at the U.S. Air Force Academy after publishing a paper that disagreed with official policy.

The two officers, Capt. Eric Hanushek and Capt. William Hogan, both of whom graduated from the academy and later earned doctorates, want to resign from the service but the Air Force insists that they complete their service obligations.

In recent interviews, Capt. Hanushek and Hogan contended that they had been forced to leave the economics department at the academy in Colorado Springs after a three-star general took exception to a paper they published at a military conference in April, 1973.

Capt. Hanushek and Hogan believe, as they noted in an official complaint last year, that their resignation represents "a

'Euro-Barometer' First of Its Kind

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 17 (NYT)—The European Economic Community is failing to live up to public expectations in all major policy areas, a survey of opinion in nine Common Market countries showed today.

An overwhelming majority of Europeans who were questioned consider Market action on problems such as inflation, agriculture, consumer protection and political unity inadequate.

The poll, the first of its kind, is intended to be a permanent system of sampling opinion on European affairs. It is sponsored by the European Commission.

The survey showed that everyone throughout the Community agreed that wages and prices were the most pressing problem facing governments and the Common Market institutions. Seventy-eight per cent of those interviewed felt Market action against rising prices was insufficient. That was the highest level of criticism on any policy area.

Called "Euro-Barometer," the periodic poll—called a "Euro-barometer"—is intended to observe, and to some extent forecast, public attitudes toward the most important events which concern the European Community's development.

While inflation was considered the most important problem by more than 50 per cent of the French and British, only 25 per cent of those interviewed in Denmark and the Netherlands agreed, and a mere 13 per cent in Luxembourg.

The word "crisis" meant different things in different nations. The Danes and Italians use the word readily in connection with

unemployment, but Luxembourg-ers more readily applied it to monetary problems.

Belgium and Ireland showed greater concern with domestic politics than other countries. Belgians are preoccupied by the language war between the French and Flemish speakers and the Irish are concerned about relations between the republic and Northern Ireland.

Expectations Still Great

While the poll shows clear dissatisfaction with Common Market efforts, it nonetheless indicates that expectations of the European Community remain high.

Nearly 70 per cent of those interviewed in the original six community nations believe that Common Market membership is a "good thing." Fifty-six per cent of the population of those countries—France, Italy, West

Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—would regret to see the community scrapped for any reason.

This contrasts sharply with public opinion in Britain whose government is trying to renegotiate terms of membership. Forty per cent of Britons interviewed would be "relieved" if the Common Market was abandoned. Only 24 per cent in Britain would be sorry to see an end to the Market.

Comparison with results of similar polls made earlier indicates that support for the Market in the "Six" has increased considerably, whereas opinion in the three new member countries—Britain, Ireland and Denmark—has remained about the same. The survey notes, however, that a large number of those in Ireland who were "indifferent" to the Market are now opposed to it.

France to Spend \$125 Million To Bolster Its Farm Prices

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, July 17.—France will spend 600 million francs (\$125 million) to help protect its farmers against falling prices, Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet announced today.

The minister, whose country's farmers have held widespread demonstrations, said this spending was in addition to measures decided on by the Common Market in Brussels yesterday, which included suspending beef imports from outside the market until November.

"This money is designed to support prices in certain markets," Mr. Bonnet told a news conference, after a cabinet meeting.

Beef, pork, potatoes, tomatoes and cane sugar are among products affected by the French measures. The minister said today that French growers' territories would benefit from a 5 per cent rise in the sugar-cane price.

The minimum price will be raised, for tomatoes—often dumped by angry farmers in past years because of low prices.

Financial Aid

Potato-growers will receive financial aid, while raisers of cattle and pigs—the most vociferous protesters—will receive direct payments.

In addition, interest due on some farm loans will be paid by the state and outstanding tax refunds will be paid, replacing both measures, reducing the farmers' financial load.

Farmers' meetings, demonstrated for the third straight day today against low prices brought by beef and other agricultural products.

In Great Britain, about 500 farmers drove their tractors onto the runway of the city's Gatwick Airport and blocked all flights.

In Besençon, in eastern France, eight cows and a bull belonging to a local Gaullist member of Parliament, Jacques Weinmann, were released in the city center bearing placards denouncing the

government's farm policies. In nearby Nancy, a delegation of farmers brought seven quarters of beef to the City Hall to be distributed to the needy.

Dead Pig

In Privas, in southern France, farmers slaughtered a pig in front of the district government offices and hung it on the railing with an unprintable slogan around its neck. At the same time, they spread liquid manure in front of the entrances to the building and distributed leaflets to bystanders.

In Mayenne, in the west of France, the government office was "bombed" with burning balls of straw, and near Morlaix, Brittany, angry farmers hijacked a truckload of imported live pigs and released them in the fields.

Also near Morlaix, farmers smashed all the windows of a sausage factory using imported pork. In the Landes department, south of Bordeaux, farmers set up roadblocks with their tractors and caused enormous traffic jams on the main vacation highway to Spain. Similar roadblocks were reported in the Moselle valley.

Wilson, Giscard Meet Tomorrow

LONDON, July 17 (Reuters)—East-West relations, the Common Market and the Anglo-French Concorde airliner will be key topics in talks between Prime Minister Harold Wilson and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on Friday.

Informal British sources said today. The two leaders will also be negotiating the Common Market membership terms, the Middle East and the world oil and energy problems.

This will be their first summit discussion since Mr. Wilson became prime minister in early March and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing succeeded the late Georges Pompidou as President in May.

Vietnam Behind It, U.S. Army In Europe Sets Efficient Pace

By Drew Middleton

effective fighting strength is here: The 3d Infantry Division at Wiesbaden, the 8th Infantry Division at Bad Kreuznach, one brigade of the 1st Infantry Division at Goppingen, the 3d Armored Division at Frankfurt and the 1st Armored Division at Amstelveen.

Two armored cavalry regiments of approximately 600 men, the 3d and the 11th, patrol the East German and Czechoslovak borders. Berlin is garrisoned by a brigade of about 3,000 troops and the 32d Army Air Defense Command guards the depot the stretch back to the French border.

At Peak Efficiency

The Seventh Army's 100,000 men in the barracks phrase, "had better be good." When Gen. Collins was given the job of training it, it wasn't. Although combat is the only true test, the Seventh Army appears to be doing it to be a more efficient instrument than it has been since the 1890s.

One reason is stability in command. During the Vietnam war, the Seventh Army was a shuffling mess through which officers and sergeants were shuffled on and off their way to Vietnam and the service there that would be necessary for advancement in the postwar Army.

Officers Serve Longer

Today, company and battalion commanders remain for 18 months or more. Officers learn the men's problems and, because they will be with units for a longer period, make a greater effort to solve them. Soldiers, in turn, know their officers and rely on them as they never did in the command's turbulence of Vietnam.

Gen. Collins' introduction of decentralized training was a major step in the Seventh Army's recovery. Brigades and battalion officers decided what training was needed. Company commanders decided how the training was to be done.

"Sure, some of them made mistakes," the general said. "But they got to know their men and when they did, it was easier to handle problems. Less fuss and drugs and drink."

Another key area, the paper challenged the extensive education and advanced training constantly being provided to Air Force officers.

The paper created a stir when presented at the closed military conference, known as the second annual interservice defense policy conference, and received personal attention from Gen. Elliott R. Rusk, then secretary of defense, who further reached at least one member of Congress, who forwarded a list of more than 100 queries based on some of the paper's theories.

Below Standards

Another complaint of the document was then-Lt. Gen. Robert Dixon, deputy Air Force chief of staff for personnel, who the Air Force later acknowledged—considered the paper to be "deficient" and "below acceptable academy standards."

Shortly after the conference concluded, all parties agreed, Capt. Hanushek and Hogan were informed that their tour of duty at the academy was to be curtailed, and they were reassigned. They further were told that their resignation had nothing to do with the presentation of their paper but, instead, resulted from the fact that they had unsuccessfully sought to resign the year before.

In rebuttal, the two officers have noted in letters to the Air Force's inspector-general's office, which conducted an inquiry into their resignation, that the Air Force decided not to grant their resignation requests in 1973 because it was determined that they were vitally needed to teach at the academy.

Denied Accusation

In a telephone interview, Brig. Gen. William Woodward, dean of the faculty at the Air Force Academy, denied that the resignation of the two captains—whom he described as "outstanding" academicians—had anything to do with their paper. "We have a policy that those who request to resign are transferred," the general said. "We feel that those who are not properly motivated cannot motivate others."

The inspector-general's investigation similarly concluded that the two officers had been reassigned because of their previous request for early resignation.

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Says Necessity to Consult Is Recognized

Schmidt Sees U.S.-Europe Tension Eased

BONN, July 17 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that tension between the United States and its European allies has largely disappeared and that Atlantic relations now can be viewed in a "rather relaxed way."

In an interview, he also said that inflation was an urgent problem that could endanger democratic society. He called on developed nations to act firmly to hold down prices.

Mr. Schmidt said that since last year's Middle East war and the subsequent energy crisis, which put severe strains on the NATO alliance, Washington and Western Europe have recognized the necessity "to consult each other before you act."

"So I think any of the participating parties will at present see and judge European-American relations in a rather relaxed way. I don't have the feeling of any tension any longer."

More Decisively

Mr. Schmidt, whose country's 7 per cent inflation rate is one of the lowest in the West, urged the governments of industrialized nations "to act much more decisively against the inflationary sources inside their own countries than most of them have done hitherto."

"If they don't do it successfully," the former finance minister warned, "I do foresee dangers for the specific fabric of our democratic societies."

"You can't fight inflation and make money cheap. You have

to make money scarce and expensive, if you want to fight inflation," he said. He emphasized that West Germany will maintain high rates of interest and limit public spending.

Turning to Bonn's relations with the Soviet bloc, Mr. Schmidt reiterated that he would continue the policy of Ostpolitik that won his predecessor, Willy Brandt, the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize.

Western Strategy

"The German Ostpolitik fits into the fabric of the overall Western strategy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and its allies," he said. "It goes no farther than the American policy toward détente."

Mr. Schmidt, who succeeded Mr. Brandt two months ago, was asked about the continuing effects of the Guillaume spy scandal on Bonn's relations with East Germany. Mr. Brandt resigned May 6 after taking full responsibility for permitting Gustav Guillaume, an East German spy, to become a "chancellery aide."

"I do not think," Mr. Schmidt said, "that the great mistake which the government in East Berlin made by making this Guillaume affair possible, by permitting it to happen... should be permitted to serve as a roadblock on the way toward détente with the East. It has to be overcome, or it has to be removed. This removal is, of course, not going to be a one-sided task."

Asked whether Guillaume caused great damage to the NATO

alliance, Mr. Schmidt said: "To my knowledge, it did not create any damage within the Western alliance."

Asked when he would make his first visit to Washington as Chancellor, Mr. Schmidt replied: "I would certainly in the course of the next year be thinking of a visit. It's not a very urgent affair of immediate necessity. The relations between the United States and the Federal Republic are that good."



Helmut Schmidt

Guidelines Issued on Free Trips Abroad by Senate Staff

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).

Spurred by reports that Senate staff aides have been traveling overseas at the expense of foreign governments, Senate leaders laid out guidelines yesterday to govern trips abroad by staff personnel.

In a joint statement, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, and Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the minority leader, said such trips are perfectly proper when they are approved by the employing senator or committee

chairman and when they serve to enhance an employee's capacity to carry out his Senate duties.

But they said the full details of a trip will be required to be inserted in the Congressional Record so that "knowledge of the program is not withheld from the public."

Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said that the U.S. government finances numerous programs to bring foreign officials, politicians, parliamentarians and military personnel to the United States for educational and friendship

tours, and "certainly they are not improper."

Proper Permission

By the same token, the two leaders said, similar programs run by foreign governments to bring Senate employees to other countries are perfectly proper, also, and are "in the interest of the Senate and the federal government and the nation" when proper permission is obtained and when the details are publicly disclosed.

The issue of trips financed by foreign governments was high-

lighted recently by news articles. The articles revealed that dozens of House and Senate employees were traveling to Japan, Europe, Taiwan, Vietnam and other nations on educational tours financed by the host governments or what appeared to be quasi-public bodies such as the Japan Economic Research Council and the European Economic Committee.

House and Senate staffers who take such trips generally meet with foreign officials and industrial and educational leaders for discussions of the problems of the host nation.

Graham Believes Christianity Is Being Hurt by Liberalism

By Russell Chandler

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 17.—Evangelist Billy Graham, in the opening address of the International Congress on World Christianization here today, said that the Christian church worldwide has flourished because of liberal theology, overattention to social and political problems and preoccupation with organizational unity.

At the same time Mr. Graham admitted his own tendency toward another error of social action, equating the Christian message with Americanism.

"To identify the Gospel with any one particular political program or culture... has been my own danger," the evangelist told 2,700 participants from 150 countries attending the 10-day con-

ference. The gathering is the largest assembly ever held of the world's leading evangelical Christians.

Participants, invited by the congress planning committee, are here to form strategies for telling the world about the possibility of salvation through Jesus Christ before the end of this century.

While Mr. Graham did not mention the World Council of Churches by name, his references to the flourishing of the world church were considered to be some of his strongest criticisms of the organization so far.

Ecclesiastical Movement

The World Council, with more than 200 member bodies, is headquartered in nearby Geneva. Concern for the ecumenical movement's social and political dimensions of the Gospel and emphasis on social rather than personal salvation have long been its hallmarks.

Five administrators of the World Council are among official visitors at the evangelization congress, but they had no comment on Mr. Graham's opening speech.

Mr. Graham, 55, traced the "loss of vision and zeal" of the church to the early years of the century, when, he said, "the spotlight gradually shifted from evangelism to social and political action. Finally, guidelines were drawn up which called almost entirely for humanization—the reconciliation of man with man, rather than of man with God."

Evangelical Viewpoint

The evangelist, who is honorary chairman of the evangelization congress, also said that the evangelical point of view had not been adequately represented "at some of the other world church gatherings"—an apparent reference to the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Graham laid the blame for the erosion of missionary and evangelical zeal to theological changes which "were subtly infiltrating Christian youth movements" in the early 1900s. This paved the way for "the vast permissiveness of our day," according to Mr. Graham, because personal morality and the need for salvation through Christ alone were "radically reinterpreted or diluted in some parts of the organized church."

Mr. Graham's comment about the Christian Gospel and Americanism was an apparent response to criticisms leveled at the evangelist in recent months by some churchmen who have felt he has been too closely aligned with the White House and President Nixon, and had not been vocal enough in condemning the Watergate scandal.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.K. Doctor Says 'No Regrets' on Tube-Births Row

LEEDS, July 17 (AP)—The doctor who claimed that the world's first test-tube babies were alive and well said today, "I certainly have put a cat among the pigeons. But I have no regrets."

Dr. Douglas Bevis, 55, a professor of gynecology at the University of Leeds, said on Monday that eggs taken from three childless mothers had been fertilized by male sperm in test tubes and then successfully replaced in the mothers' wombs.

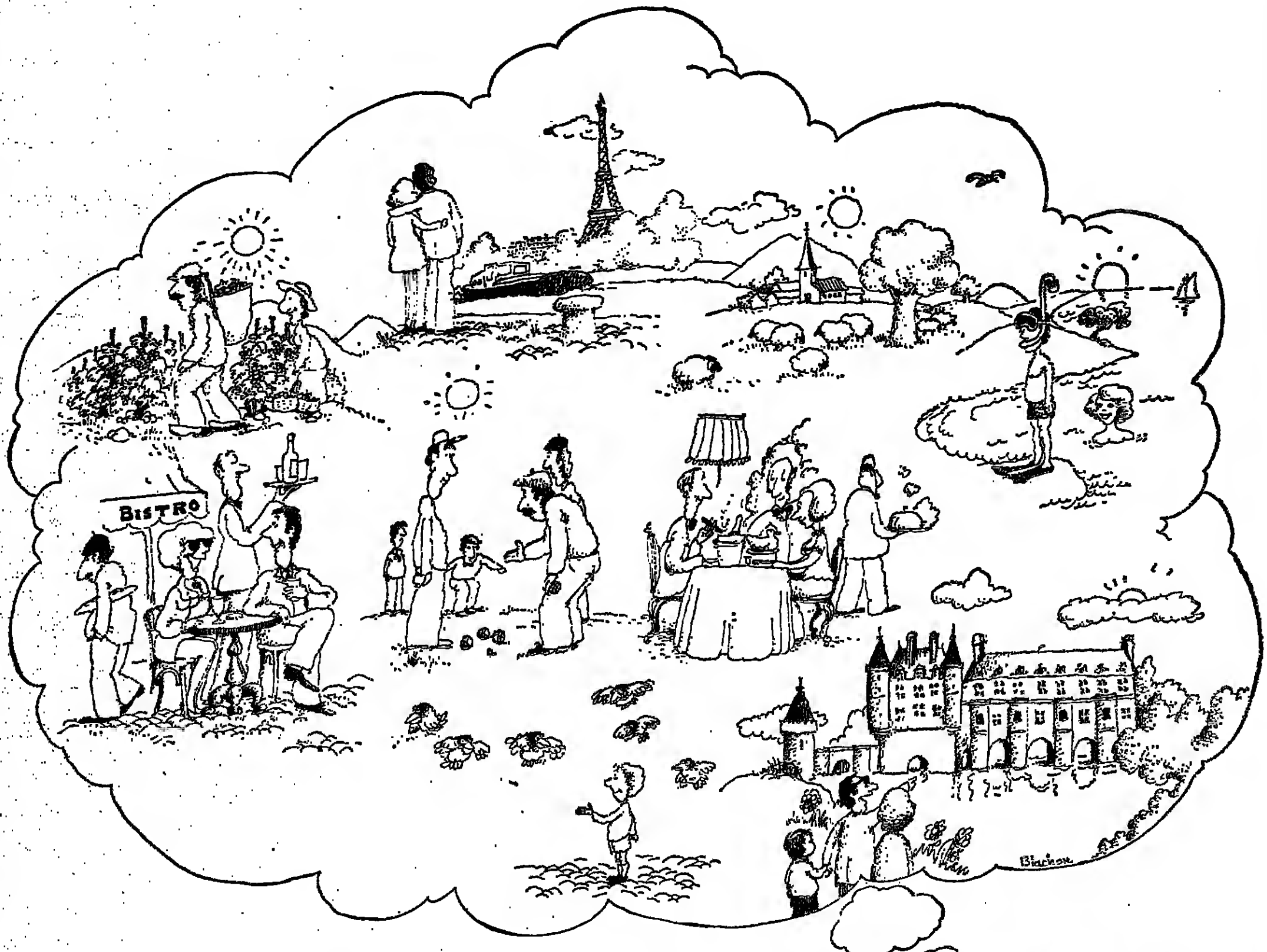
He claimed that the pregnancies and children were normal. One baby, he said, was born in Britain and the other two in Europe. Dr. Bevis refused to name the doctors or parents involved.

The claim, made to a British Medical Association meeting in Hull, raised serious concern in medical circles. No other doctor came forward to corroborate the claim. Leading British specialists in the field said that they had no knowledge of the cases Dr. Bevis mentioned.

One of these specialists, Dr. Patrick Steptoe, warned that unsubstantiated claims of this kind could cause anguish to hundreds of childless women seeking medical help.

Giscard Grants Amnesty

PARIS, July 17 (Reuters).—Army deserters, traffic offenders and persons jailed for fewer than three months were granted amnesty today by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in line with a custom of newly-elected presidents of France.

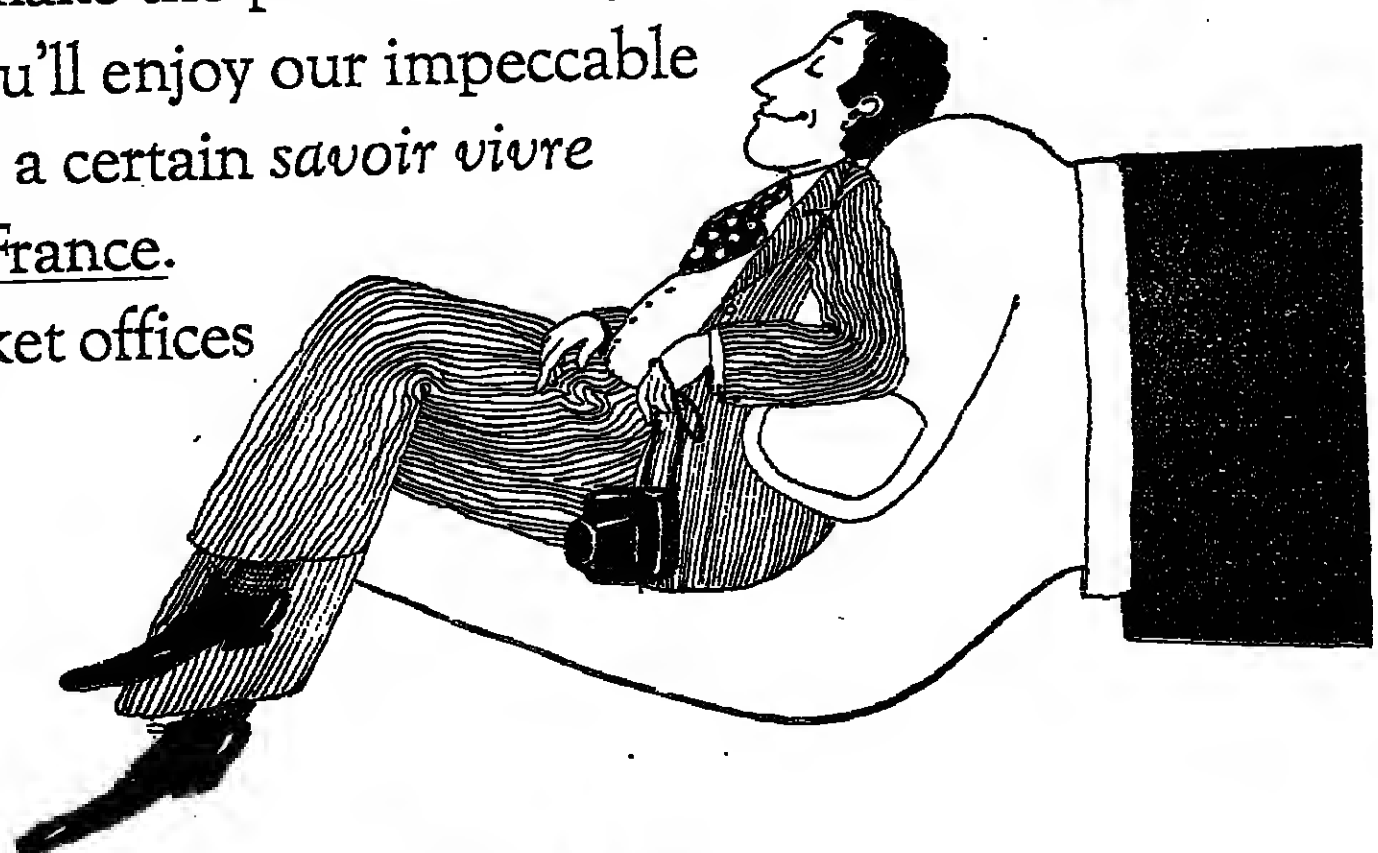


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High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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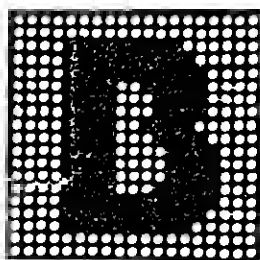
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

July 17, 1974

High	Low	Last	Change
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1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2



BNP in MOSCOW

Banque Nationale de Paris was recently authorized to convert its present office in Moscow into a permanent Representative Office accredited to the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., the Gosbank.

The Office of the Banque Nationale de Paris will be headed by Mr. Victor Bokchine, assistant manager and consultant of the BNP's Direction of Treasury and International Affairs. He will be assisted in Moscow by Mr. Vladimir Golovanov and in Paris by Mr. Roger Delous.

This office will serve as a link between French exporters and importers on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R. Bank for Foreign Trade (Vneshtorgbank) and the banks of the Comecon countries on the other hand. BNP will make its experience available to these exporters and importers in their search for new markets during the negotiation and implementation of contracts.

In the same spirit of co-operation, Banque Nationale de Paris and Vneshtorgbank have just signed a financial agreement by which the two banks will jointly finance the installments and local expenses linked to joint contracts signed between French and Soviet suppliers and buyers from third countries for the supply of capital goods and large projects.

This agreement is part of the general policy of co-operation between France and U.S.S.R., as defined in the agreement signed in October 1971 and in the 10-year program of 1973.

THE DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST N.V. I. L.

On 16th July, 1974, The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. ("Offshore") transferred substantially all its assets, except a cash reserve of \$220,000, to The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V. ("Intercontinental"). In exchange for 1,161,205.591 shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental, at adjusted net asset value on 15th July, 1974. On 15th July, 1974, Offshore's unaudited net asset value per share of Common Stock was \$3.23, and Intercontinental's unaudited net asset value per share of Common Stock was \$1.12. On 16th July, 1974, there were outstanding 2,698,704 shares of Intercontinental Common Stock, including the shares issued to Offshore, and 1,570,400 shares of Offshore Common Stock (of which 125,300 shares will be redeemed before 16th September, 1974, pursuant to notices of redemption delivered to Offshore). It is anticipated that the holder of each share of Offshore Common Stock outstanding on 16th July, 1974, will receive approximately .740 share of Intercontinental Common Stock, subject to the adjustments described below which are expected to be minor.

The shares of Intercontinental Common Stock received by Offshore will be held by Offshore until completion of liquidation proceedings required under Netherlands Antilles law. Liquidation will occur on 16th September, 1974, or as soon thereafter as practicable. After completion of liquidation proceedings, the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock held by Offshore will be credited to Offshore's Shareholders on a pro rata basis. The number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock held by Offshore will equal the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock received on 16th July, 1974, reduced by the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock redeemed at net asset value in the event the cash reserve is insufficient to meet Offshore's liabilities, or increased by the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock purchased at net asset value without a sales charge in the event there are funds in the cash reserve after payment of all Offshore's known liabilities. It is expected that the cash reserve will be adequate to meet Offshore's liabilities.

After 16th September, 1974, when the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock are credited to Offshore's Shareholders, the certificates evidencing shares of Offshore Common Stock will be treated for all purposes as certificates for the credited shares of Intercontinental Common Stock, and Offshore's Shareholders will become Intercontinental Shareholders entitled to all rights of Shareholders under Intercontinental's Articles of Incorporation, including the right to redeem shares, to receive dividends and to vote at shareholders' meetings. While Offshore's Shareholders are not required to exchange their share certificates for new certificates of Intercontinental Offshore's Shareholders should make that exchange in order to obtain new Intercontinental certificates bearing dividend coupons. New Intercontinental certificates will not be issued in exchange for Offshore certificates until after 16th September, 1974. An Offshore Shareholder should, therefore, retain his Offshore certificates until 16th September, 1974.

At the time an Offshore Shareholder transmits his Offshore certificates to be exchanged for Intercontinental certificates, he may take one of the steps described below.

1. An Offshore Shareholder may elect to have the full number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore, including fractional shares, held for him in an Intercontinental voluntary account at Intercontinental's Custodian, Montreal Trust Company, 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. An Offshore Shareholder who elects to have his shares held in a voluntary account must send to Montreal Trust Company his Offshore certificates together with written instructions directing Montreal Trust Company to establish a voluntary account and to deposit therein the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock evidenced by the Offshore certificates. A Shareholder who deposits his shares of Intercontinental Common Stock in a voluntary account may later receive certificates for his shares from Montreal Trust Company at any time upon request. In addition, a Shareholder who establishes a voluntary account with Montreal Trust Company will for one year after 16th September, 1974, have the right to make purchases, at net asset value without a sales charge, of additional shares of Intercontinental Common Stock in an amount up to the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore and deposited in the voluntary account. To obtain more information about the Intercontinental voluntary account and the form of instructions to Montreal Trust Company, contact Intercontinental or Dreyfus Management International GmbH at the addresses below.

2. If an Offshore Shareholder desires to have bearer certificates of Intercontinental with dividend coupons attached, he may send his Offshore certificates to Montreal Trust Company for exchange and certificates in denominations of 10, 100 or 500 shares, representing the highest number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock to which he is entitled to the nearest 10 shares, will be issued to him and any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock less than 10 shares will be placed in a voluntary account for the benefit of the shareholder at Montreal Trust Company. In lieu thereof, the Offshore Shareholder may request that a check for an amount equal to the net asset value of any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock less than 10 shares be sent to him. That net asset value will be determined on the date Intercontinental's assets are valued next following the date on which Montreal Trust Company receives the Offshore certificates.

3. An Offshore Shareholder may, without charge, redeem his shares of Intercontinental Common Stock for cash at the net asset value of the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock on the valuation date next following the receipt by Intercontinental of the request and the Shareholder's certificates.

Questions and requests for further information about Intercontinental should be forwarded to:

The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V.,
284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712,
Nassau, The Bahamas Islands
or
Dreyfus Management International GmbH,
Maximilianstrasse 21, 8 Munich 52, Germany.
Telephone: (089) 220702; telex: 529392.

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

High	Low	Last	Change
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18th July, 1974

Currency Rates

July 17, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	London	New York	Frankfurt	Paris	Geneva	Basle	Brussels	Amsterdam	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Oslo	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Finland	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Greece	Turkey	Japan	South Africa	India	Sri Lanka	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong 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Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong 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Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia	Burma	Myanmar	Laos	Cambodia	Vietnam	South Korea	North Korea	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	Malaysia
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P Reports Oil Find North Sea Drilling Needed Prove Viability

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ)—British Petroleum Co. said today that a significant thickness of oil-bearing formation was drilled and confirmed at well in block 211-12 of the Shetlands area of the North Sea.

The find was made in a deeper than 600 feet. It is of this and problems of lateral definition, further drilling will be required to establish the find's commercial nature.

After-hours trading in London's shares was at 372, up from yesterday's close, but 1 1/2 from their mid-afternoon.

Major Find Seen
Oil rules for the discovery were not given, but it is thought block 211-12 will establish another major North Sea field. The discovery well, named "Magnus," and the block which it was drilled are 100 percent owned by BP. The block is just northwest of the big field.

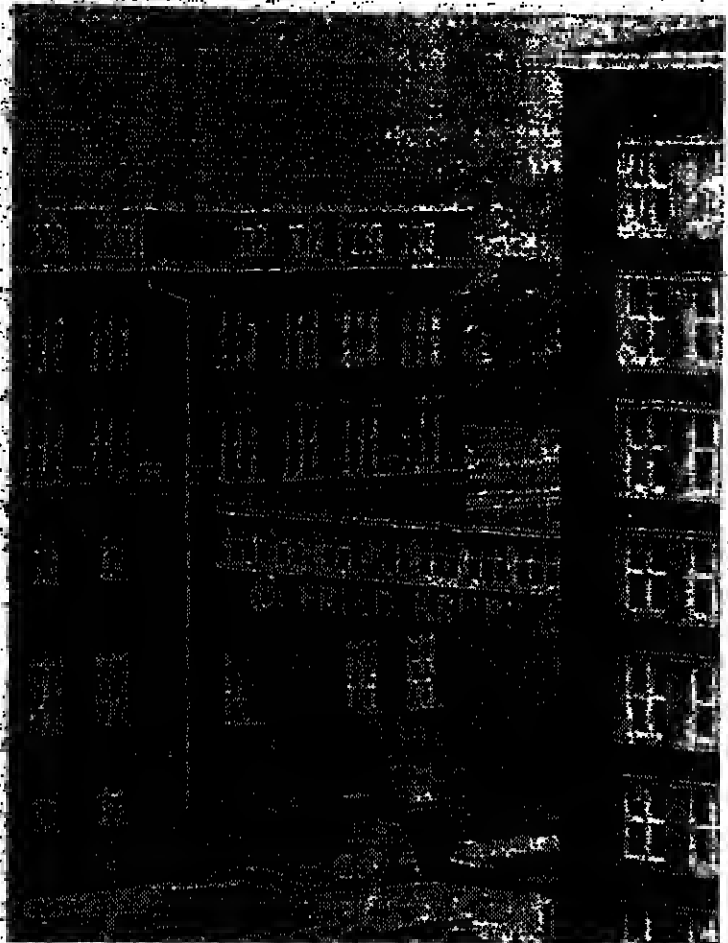
BP said the offshore drilling "Sedco 708" will now move to west of the Shetlands to drill block 206/22 held jointly by BP, Arco Oil Co. (U.S.) Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and Imperial Chemical Industries. BP started drilling operations in block 211/12 on April 1. Meanwhile, in Mobile, Alabama, BP's oil discovery in Turkey, he well was drilled to 6,500 feet and showed a natural flow of 98 barrels a day. The well is in 123,000-acre concession some 30 miles east of Istanbul, Turkey. BP said it has a 5 percent working interest. Aladdin-Middle-East Ltd. the operator.

Rhein Stahl Shows Profit

ESSEN, W. Germany, July 17 (AP-DJ)—Rhein Stahl, the iron and engineering concern, announced today that it had made a profit last year with group earnings of 2.26 million marks following a 2.13 million DM in 1972. The company said today that its profit rose to 2.26 million DM, up 12 percent from 2.02 million DM in 1972. This year says it plans to pay a 5 percent dividend to minority shareholders. The majority holder, Thyssen Industrie, has agreed to forego the payout, transferring last year's results to losses in several sectors, including the Hanomag construction machinery division which will be sold to Messer-Perron on Oct. 1. The sale will relieve Rhein Stahl of a major problem that has swayed much of the profit made with streamlining other areas over the past four years.

Thyssen Earnings Rise
ESSEN, July 17 (AP-DJ)—Thyssen's profit rose to 2.26 million DM, up 12 percent from 2.02 million DM in 1972. This year says it plans to pay a 5 percent dividend to minority shareholders. The majority holder, Thyssen Industrie, has agreed to forego the payout, transferring last year's results to losses in several sectors, including the Hanomag construction machinery division which will be sold to Messer-Perron on Oct. 1. The sale will relieve Rhein Stahl of a major problem that has swayed much of the profit made with streamlining other areas over the past four years.

S. Cuts Import Duty
French Brandy
WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—U.S. officials said today that they had signed a trade agreement reducing the U.S. duty on medium-priced French brandy to \$1.25 a gallon, from the previous rate of \$1.50 a gallon. The action, which was expected, applies to brandy imports valued between \$9 and \$17 a gallon. The \$5 import duty will cover for brandy imports valued more than \$17 a gallon.



Headquarters of Fried. Krupp in Essen, W. Germany.

Agreement Has Been Signed Iran to Get 25 Per Cent Stake In W. German Steel Company

By James C. Furlong

ESSEN, W. Germany, July 17 (AP-DJ)—Fried. Krupp GmbH said today that it had signed an agreement with the government of Iran to take a 25 percent stake in the company's 100 percent owned subsidiary, Krupp Ruestenwerke AG. In Tehran, Economy Minister Ruzhansky called the agreement "unique and unprecedented."

Krupp said the agreement, signed without publicity in Tehran on July 12, represents the first time in the company's 100-year history that it has allowed foreign participation. The deal, which takes 25 percent interest in Krupp Ruestenwerke, primarily in the form of preference stock, Krupp Ruestenwerke, a major steel producer with 1973 sales of 2.617 billion marks, is currently 96 percent owned by Fried. Krupp GmbH.

Iran is to nominate a member to the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp GmbH. The supervisory board has ultimate responsibility for Fried. Krupp GmbH's worldwide interests in steelmaking, shipbuilding, engineering, plant and heavy equipment manufacturing, trading and other activities. Fried. Krupp had consolidated turnover in 1973 of 7,288 billion marks.

The pact also provides for establishment of Krupp and Iran of an investment company in Zurich that would promote joint ventures and investments by the partners. Krupp said the company would handle all Krupp investments outside Germany.

Krupp also will make its technological know-how available to the joint company without charge. The Essen company did not say what it will receive from Iran in return for the Krupp shareholding, membership on the supervisory board and access to free Krupp know-how.

However, Krupp scheduled a press conference for tomorrow to give further details of the agreement. Close ties
Krupp has had close ties with Iran for some time. Earlier this year it founded with the Iranian government a firm responsible for planning large industrial complexes in Iran and exploiting the country's existing machine-building capacity. Before today's announcement, Middle East oil-producing countries had shown little, if any, interest

Citicorp Issue Said to Be Set For July 31

Concern's Profit Rises
25 Per Cent in Quarter

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT)—Citicorp is planning to offer its \$650 million controversial and novel type of security to the public next Wednesday, according to one of the leaders of the issue's underwriting syndicate.

Paul Miller, president of First Boston Corp., said he expected the SEC to go to work on the issue today. Mr. Miller said he would be made available tomorrow, in preparation for the offering next week.

"We have the Fed's approval, and a reasonable expectation that the SEC is going to operate on this schedule," Mr. Miller said in a telephone interview. The offering, which originally had been scheduled to take place a week ago, has become the focal point of an angry controversy that includes Congress, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Reserve Board.

Citicorp representatives have been meeting with the SEC this week to iron out differences of opinion on disclosure matters relating to the offering. A Citicorp spokesman declined to comment on the target date for the offering. The bank holding company, which is the parent of First National City Bank, has consistently refused to make any statement about the offering since the controversy arose.

At issue is the question of whether such an offering would pull money needed for housing out of the nation's savings banks and savings and loan associations. Citicorp has already agreed to modify the terms of its original proposal, which had called for floating securities that could be redeemed at six-month intervals beginning this December.

The Fed indicated last week that Citicorp had agreed to delay the first redemption date until June 1, 1975. At the same time, however, Citicorp extended the date of its guaranteed interest rate floor of 9.7 percent from Nov. 30, 1974, to June 1, 1975.

The subsequent interest rate would be one percentage point above the average rate on three-month Treasury bills. Meanwhile, Citicorp said yesterday its net operating earnings for the second quarter rose 25 percent from year-earlier levels.

Share in U.K. Building
LONDON, July 17 (AP-DJ)—The Abu Dhabi Investment Board is to acquire from Commercial Union Assurance Co. a 44 percent share in a consortium owning Commercial Union's big head office building, the company said today.

The planned transaction will involve a cash payment of \$66 million, Commercial Union said. The company's head office building is among the largest structures in London's financial district. The planned transaction will reduce Commercial Union's interest in the consortium to 20 percent.

U.S. Trade Bill Is Seen by Sept.

GENEVA, July 17 (AP-DJ)—The United States told its major trading partners today it expects to get President Nixon's trade bill cleared by Congress within the next two months.

Harold Malmgren, deputy special representative for trade negotiations, made the statement at a meeting here today of the trade negotiations committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is preparing for the negotiations scheduled for later this year reducing the barriers to international trade.

GATT sources quoted Mr. Malmgren as saying "the administration had reason to believe that the trade bill will be in hand by the end of September."

Substantive negotiations cannot begin before passage of the bill. The Common Market in turn has held up defining its own negotiating mandate for the talks pending Congress giving Mr. Nixon the mandate to enter the talks.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am, TWA Losses Estimated

Pan American and Trans World Airlines are likely to lose slightly more than \$70 million each in calendar 1974, a Civil Aeronautics Board official has told the Senate aviation subcommittee. Robert Sherer, director of the CAB's bureau of economics, says his estimate is based on an analysis of forecasts made by an inter-agency group as a result of their visits to Pan Am and TWA earlier this year. "The board's analysis at this time showed a range in the low \$70 million each for Pan American and TWA as the likely losses for 1974." The CAB has recommended temporary operating subsidies for the two airlines to help offset large increases in fuel prices. The Department of Transportation opposes subsidies at this time, believing the airlines can meet the higher fuel prices through improved operations and flight and route consolidations in some cases.

Matsushita Offers Tape Duplicator

Matsushita Electric Industrial of Japan says it has developed a cartridge video tape duplicating system. The device enables a copy of a 30-minute tape to be made in less than three

minutes. The system is comprised of a master tape processor priced at 5 million yen (about \$17,400) and a printer priced at 4.5 million yen. The system uses the contact printing process whereby master and slave tapes are wound tightly together onto one reel at high speed. A magnetic field is applied to the combined tape reel for one second and the individual tapes are then rewound onto separate reels. A master tape can be used for making at least 1,000 reproductions, Matsushita says.

Courtauld's Profit Hit by Blast

Courtaulds expects that second-half profits will not be larger than those of the first half as a result of the recent explosion at its Fivborough plant and the effects of increased costs. Although no figures were given at the annual meeting, unaudited results for the first six months of the fiscal year will be "not too dissimilar from those of the second half of last year," the company notes. Lord Kearton, chairman, says the Fivborough disaster will hurt Courtaulds for some years. The plant supplied about 70 percent of the caprolactum needs in Britain for making nylon.

Company Reports

American Can			Kellogg			Paccar		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973*	First Half	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$73.28	\$45.66	Revenue (millions)	\$48.8	\$24.97	Revenue (millions)	\$41.0	\$39.0
Profits (millions)	\$6.49	\$4.42	Profits (millions)	\$12.26	\$15.14	Profits (millions)	\$7.3	\$9.1
Per Share	1.46	1.05	Per Share	0.25	0.22	Per Share	2.10	2.31
First Half			First Half					
Revenue (millions)	\$1,246.61	\$1,028.91	Revenue (millions)	\$455.29	\$417.26			
Profits (millions)	\$44.15	\$30.81	Profits (millions)	\$34.4	\$13.3			
Per Share	2.41	1.66	Per Share	0.47	0.43			
				(*) Retained.				
CPC International			Libby-Owens-Ford			Ralston Purina		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1971	1972	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$31.2	\$22.2	Revenue (millions)	\$18.99	\$17.9	Revenue (millions)	\$731.8	\$710.4
Profits (millions)	\$1.74	\$1.34	Profits (millions)	\$9.07	\$6.43	Profits (millions)	\$23.1	\$21.3
Per Share	0.92	0.73	Per Share	0.70	1.37	Per Share	0.65	0.60
First Half			First Half			Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	\$1,178.6	\$836.3	Revenue (millions)	\$320.2	\$355.5	Revenue (millions)	\$2,230.1	\$1,975.0
Profits (millions)	\$9.01	\$2.75	Profits (millions)	\$16.3	\$3.10	Profits (millions)	\$69.2	\$8.7
Per Share	1.78	0.52	Per Share	1.23	2.94	Per Share	1.95	1.68
						(*) Indicated.		
General Host			Merck			Republic Steel		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$48.2	\$41.2	Revenue (millions)	\$16.4	\$14.2	Revenue (millions)	\$76.3	\$54.6
Profits (millions)	\$1.7	\$1.4	Revenue (millions)	\$16.4	\$14.2	Profits (millions)	\$6.9	\$5.7
Per Share	0.17	0.66	Per Share	0.71	0.62	Per Share	2.28	1.93
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	\$297.3	\$273.3	Revenue (millions)	\$53.6	\$46.5	Revenue (millions)	\$1,381.8	\$1,042.1
Profits (millions)	\$1.01	\$1.57	Revenue (millions)	\$113.7	\$40.8	Profits (millions)	\$58.4	\$45.3
Per Share	0.47	0.73	Revenue (millions)	\$17.4	\$5.6	Per Share	3.61	2.80
						(*) Retained.		
Georgia-Pacific Corp.			National Tea			Tele-Tyne		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$70.7	\$69.3	Revenue (millions)	\$19.5	\$27.7	Revenue (millions)	\$27.6	\$35.1
Profits (millions)	\$9.8	\$5.5	Loss (millions)	\$1.96	\$4.77	Profits (millions)	\$15.98	\$14.79
Per Share	1.08	0.92	First Half			Per Share	0.65	0.60
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	\$1,200.0	\$1,100.0	Revenue (millions)	\$37.5	\$50.9	Revenue (millions)	\$332.9	\$69.6
Profits (millions)	\$102.8	\$7.5	Loss (millions)	\$4.95	\$5.58	Profits (millions)	\$35.91	\$29.22
Per Share	1.86	1.59				Per Share	1.46	1.08
			Northwest Industries			Xerox		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1972	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$34.2	\$28.6	Revenue (millions)	\$26.1	\$20.4	Revenue (millions)	\$66.8	\$75.2
Profits (millions)	\$6.46	\$2.79	Profits (millions)	\$2.4	\$1.4	Profits (millions)	\$8.3	\$6.5
Per Share	1.52	1.29	Per Share	2.42	1.57	Per Share	1.11	0.97
Per Share (diluted)	1.46	1.26	Per Share (Diluted)	1.18	0.83	First Half		
First Half			First Half			Revenue (millions)	\$1,690.01	\$1,421.0
Revenue (millions)	\$311.1	\$33.2	Revenue (millions)	\$507.6	\$70.5	Revenue (millions)	\$1,690.01	\$1,421.0
Profits (millions)	\$2.0	\$2.0	Profits (millions)	\$3.26	\$2.46	Profits (millions)	\$1.1	\$0.97
Per Share	2.71	2.25	Per Share	1.97	1.43	Per Share	2.11	1.85
Per Share (diluted)	2.71	2.25	Per Share (Diluted)	1.97	1.43	Per Share	2.11	1.85

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$75,000,000

Province of Newfoundland

(Canada)

10 3/4% Sinking Fund Debentures Due July 15, 1999

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Burns Bros. and Timmins Inc.

Morgan Stanley & Co.
Incorporated

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Affiliate of Sachs & Co. Incorporated

A. E. Ames & Co.
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated

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Market Summary

July 17, 1974

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July 17, 1974

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July 17, 1974

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TOTAL.....\$ 4,010,554.84

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Baseball Players Now Hit With Their Fists, Too

MINNAPOLIS, Minn., July 17 (UPI)—Boxing isn't dead, it's just switched from the ring to the baseball diamond.

Latest frays took place at night.

At the corner—the mound—Minnesota's Ray Corbin, a 205-pounder from Iowa, was the aggressor.

At the other corner—the batter—was Milwaukee's Bob Uecker, a 5-11, 165-pounder from Australia, Wash.

Uecker had another advantage: the weight and height. Throwing the baseball and hitting Coluccio's head, seventh inning, Coluccio was on the ground.

Uecker was taken to a hospital for an overnight stay.

Uecker said, "It was a brush-off and nothing else, and I didn't know that, since I had hit him, I had to know exactly where the ball was going to go, and I didn't want to hit him. I was just trying to get him off the plate. I hope that he's not injured."



Ray Corbin

"He has been hitting us very well, and I simply was trying to move him off the plate. I certainly hope he's not injured."

—Pitcher Ray Corbin.



Bob Coluccio

ton then hit a sacrifice fly off reliever Charlie Hough.

Giants 5, Mets 4.

At San Francisco, two-run triples by Chris Arnold and Jerry Maddox highlighted a six-run fifth-inning rally that sent the Giants to a 9-4 victory over the New York Mets. Gary Matthews, who had two singles in the rally, led off the fifth with a single and Dave Kingman walked. Arnold's triple gave the Giants a 2-1 lead.

John Boccabella followed with the Giants' first sacrifice fly since June 16. Mike Phillips' two-out double and Chris Speier's walk preceded Maddox's triple. It was Maddox's first two RBI since June 16. Jerry Kossman was lifted after Bobby Bonds walked. Matthews then greeted reliever Bob Miller with a run-scoring single.

Padres 5, Phillies 4

At San Diego, Bobby Tolan's run-scoring single capped a four-run ninth-inning rally that sent the Padres over the Philadelphia Phillies, 5-4. The Padres tied the game on home runs by Nate Colbert, Willie McCovey and Dave Winfield.

Pirates 5, Astros 2

At Pittsburgh, Jim Rooker scattered eight hits and Ed Kirkpatrick drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single to key the Pirates' 5-2 victory over Houston. Kirkpatrick's two-run single off loser Larry Dierker came in the third inning when Pittsburgh scored four runs to erase a 2-1 deficit.

Reds 12, Cards 7

At St. Louis, a seven-run first inning gave Don Gullett and Cincinnati a 12-7 victory over the Cardinals. Gullett, who had three hits and drove in three runs, pitched 6 2/3 innings and raised his won-lost record to 11-6. He has never lost in Busch Stadium, where he is 4-0.

Cubs 7, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Billy Williams drove in two runs with a double and two singles to give the Chicago Cubs a 7-2 victory over the Braves. The Cubs jumped into a four-run lead with two runs in each of the first two innings and Williams was instrumental in both outbursts.

Expos 8, Dodgers 7

At Los Angeles, Willie Davis' fifth hit tied the game and Ken Singleton produced the game-winning run with a sacrifice fly, giving Montreal an 8-7 victory over the Dodgers. Davis singled home pinch-runner Boots Day and sent Larry Lints to third base. Singleton then hit a sacrifice fly off reliever Charlie Hough.

White Sox 6, Tigers 0

At Chicago, Dick Allen smashed a Mickey Lolich pitch 450 feet into the center field bullpen, to lift his major league leading home run total to 23 to help the White Sox to a 6-0 victory over Detroit. Jim Kaat pitched a two-hitter for Chicago to earn his 10th victory against six losses. It was his sixth straight victory.

Royals 5, Red Sox 4

At Kansas City, rookie Al Cowens bounced a two-run single up the middle in the sixth inning, providing the Royals with a 5-4 victory over Boston. Steve Busby, 19-8, allowed nine hits and notched his 13th complete game of the season.

Yankees 3, Rangers 0

At New York, right-hander Doc Medich limited Texas to five hits and Sandy Alomar and Bobby Murcer each drove in a run in the third inning to provide the Yankees with a 3-0 victory. Medich, who struck out eight and walked one in notching his fourth career shutout, was in trouble only once. The Rangers put runners on first and third in the seventh inning when Yankee catcher Thurman Munson dropped Jim Spencer's infield fly. But Medich struck out Tom Grieve to end the inning.

Angels 11, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Frank Tanana, who had not won a game since May 25, hurled two-hit shutout relief ball over the final six innings and Joe Leibold drove in four runs to spark California to an 11-2 victory over the Indians. Tanana, making his third relief appearance of the season after starting 20 games, took over for starter Ed Figueroa in the fourth.

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ON THE SHELF—Skiers near Munich, who can't wait for the arrival of snow, use shelves as skis and wooden sticks as poles as they navigate the grass by Isar River.

Zaire Fight Draws a Big Demand

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI)—If Zaire had a stadium with a seating capacity of 500,000 instead of 120,000, it would still be full for the Muhammad Ali-George Foreman fight on Sept. 24, even at 3 in the morning.

That's the word from Mandugu Bula, the 29-year-old organizer responsible for putting together and supervising Africa's first heavyweight title bout.

"We have more than 100,000 ticket demands already," Bula said here yesterday. "People in my country start already to put money aside for the fight. Oh, yes."

Tickets, being printed now in the United States to avoid the possibility of counterfeiting, are scaled from \$250 for 4,000 ring-side seats to \$10. Even with that top, the highest in boxing history, Bula said the 120,000-seat stadium in the capital of Kinshasa would be sold out.

"We'll have another stadium with a big television screen to take care of the overflow," he added, puffing on a cigar given to him by Murray Goodman, an American promoter involved in the bout.

"A billion people are going to see this fight," said Goodman. "One billion. And that's a modest estimate. It's the first time they're using every satellite."

"There won't be a country in the world that won't have it," added Bula, a former director of press information for President Mobutu of Zaire.

Listening to the two men talk, the decision to stage the event in Zaire began sounding entirely logical. But Bula, in America for a two-week visit, isn't here to promote ticket sales. He's here looking for what he calls partners in the development of his country.

"It's a little country compared to yours," he said. "But it's four times bigger than France. We produce 80 per cent of the world's cobalt, 70 per cent of the industrial diamonds, 30 per cent of the copper. Also coffee."

tea, cocoa, rubber and guanine. And a lot of vegetables.

According to Bula, Zaire could feed all of Africa. If it cultivated only a third of its land.

In the meantime, Zaire, with 23 million citizens, will have a boxing spectacular for which each contestant has been guaranteed \$5 million.

"Ali is popular all over Africa," said Bula, "but now more than

30 per cent of the people in Zaire are for Foreman. We explained to the people through our propaganda who Foreman is—a champion."

A three-day festival, including American entertainers such as James Brown, is being arranged around the 3 a.m. fight.

"Everything will be done together," said Bula. "So these two cultures of ours can meet."

More Bengals Pass Pickets

Setback for NFL Players

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI)—The National Football League Players Association received two small jobs yesterday in its strike against the owners.

One came when two more Cincinnati players reported to training camp at Wilmington, Ohio, bringing to 14 the number of experienced Bengals who had defied the union. It was the biggest defection among the 26 clubs.

The other came when Philadelphia's established players attempted to arrange practices at the team's home field in Veterans Stadium. The NFL Management Council, representing the owners, told the Eagles to close the park to the players until the strike was settled.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for James Scarce, the federal mediator in Washington, said he expected a renewal of negotiations soon.

Two sides met in Washington last Friday for seven hours, but only one hour was spent in direct negotiations between the players and management. Scarce told them to adjourn and reassess their positions.

The executive committee of the Management Council, headed by John Thompson, held a "work session" yesterday, one of a series of discussions it has conducted since the strike began July 1.

The committee also said it had decided to go ahead with the preseason schedule as originally planned, starting on Saturday, July 27, with the Hall of Fame

game at Canton, Ohio, using rookies and free agents, United Press International said.

"We're reassessing," said Thompson. "The Players Association people have been meeting in Washington all weekend. I would hope they're doing the same thing we are and that they'd be ready to come to the table in a day or two."

So far the Bengals were the only team with a large contingent of seasoned players defying the strike. The latest to report to training camp were Jim Leach, linebacker, and Tim George, wide receiver.

Strike Too Costly

Meanwhile, Cincinnati's player representative, Pat Matson, a guard, said something would have to give soon in the strike because few players "could afford a prolonged strike; maybe 30 per cent could."

Matson and nearly 50 players held their own camp at a weed-infested high school field. They said they would seek a better field.

The Eagle players couldn't work out anywhere after Thompson had told the club the only training site open to the players was the official facility, Widener College in Chester, Pa.

The decision angered Philadelphia's owner, Leonard Tose.

"I don't know what the council has accomplished," he said. "It seems to me that, in effect, our players defied the union. The union told them don't do to practice. We should welcome this defiance."

er was all right. I heard John Briggs and some of our other players in heated conversation, and all of a sudden lights broke out all over the field. Quilici and I eventually ended up on the ground together. I guess we were just intent on keeping each other out of the fight.

"As for Corbin, the best thing I can say is: 'There aren't many pitchers who would intentionally throw at a batter. As far as the entire occasion goes, I would rather not discuss it any further, and I just hope that Coluccio is okay.'"

There was a fight last weekend between the Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh Pirates, and trash-talk pitched led to several scuffles around the majors last week.

A's 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, Rolfe Fingers rushed to the rescue of roommate Ken Holtzman, and Oakland handed the Orioles their fifth defeat in six games, 4-3. The Orioles packed all their scoring into the eighth inning, finally closing their left-handed tormentor, Holtzman. The score was 4-3 with only one out and a runner was on second base. Fingers struck out Earl Williams. Then third baseman Sal Bando, the A's

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League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	44	.521	—
Philadelphia	47	45	.511	1.0
St. Louis	46	46	.500	2.0
Montreal	45	47	.489	3.0
Pittsburgh	44	48	.479	4.0
Cincinnati	43	49	.469	5.0
Chicago	42	50	.459	6.0
San Francisco	41	51	.449	7.0
Los Angeles	40	52	.438	8.0
San Diego	39	53	.428	9.0
Washington	38	54	.418	10.0

Western Division

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Tuesday's Results

National League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	44	.521	—
Philadelphia	47	45	.511	1.0
St. Louis	46	46	.500	2.0
Montreal	45	47	.489	3.0
Pittsburgh	44	48	.479	4.0
Cincinnati	43	49	.469	5.0
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Baltimore	47	45	.511	1.0
Philadelphia	46	46	.500	2.0
Los Angeles	45	47	.489	3.0
San Francisco	44	48	.479	4.0
San Diego	43	49	.469	5.0
Los Angeles	42	50	.459	6.0
San Francisco	41	51	.449	7.0
San Diego	40	52	.438	8.0
Los Angeles	39	53	.428	9.0
San Francisco	38	54	.418	10.0

Tuesday's Line Scores

National League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	44	.521	—
Philadelphia	47	45	.511	1.0
St. Louis	46	46	.500	2.0
Montreal	45	47	.489	3.0
Pittsburgh	44	48	.479	4.0
Cincinnati	43	49	.469	5.0
Chicago	42	50	.459	6.0
San Francisco	41	51	.449	7.0
Los Angeles	40	52	.438	8.0
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Washington	38	54	.418	10.0

American League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	48	44	.521	—
Baltimore	47	45	.511	1.0
Philadelphia	46	46	.500	2.0
Los Angeles	45	47	.489	3.0
San Francisco	44	48	.479	4.0
San Diego	43	49	.469	5.0
Seattle	42	50	.458	6.0
Chicago	41	51	.447	7.0
Houston	40	52	.438	8.0
Minnesota	39	53	.427	9.0
Atlanta	38	54	.416	10.0
Pittsburgh	37	55	.405	11.0
Cleveland	36	56	.394	12.0
St. Louis	35	57	.383	13.0
Washington	34	58	.372	14.0
Los Angeles	33	59	.361	15.0
San Francisco	32	60	.350	16.0
San Diego	31	61	.339	17.0
Seattle	30	62	.328	18.0
Chicago	29	63	.317	19.0
Houston	28	64	.306	20.0
Minnesota	27	65	.295	21.0
Atlanta	26	66	.284	22.0
Pittsburgh	25	67	.273	23.0
Cleveland	24	68	.262	24.0
St. Louis	23	69	.251	25.0
Washington	22	70	.240	26.0
Los Angeles	21	71	.229	27.0
San Francisco	20	72	.218	28.0
San Diego	19	73	.207	29.0
Seattle	18	74	.196	30.0
Chicago	17	75	.185	31.0
Houston	16	76	.174	32.0
Minnesota	15	77	.163	33.0
Atlanta	14	78	.152	34.0
Pittsburgh	13	79	.141	35.0
Cleveland	12	80	.130	36.0
St. Louis	11	81	.119	37.0
Washington	10	82	.108	38.0
Los Angeles	9	83	.097	39.0
San Francisco	8	84	.086	40.0
San Diego	7	85	.075	41.0
Seattle	6	86	.064	42.0
Chicago	5	87	.053	43.0
Houston	4	88	.042	44.0
Minnesota	3	89	.031	45.0
Atlanta	2	90	.020	46.0
Pittsburgh	1	91	.009	47.0
Cleveland	0	92	.000	48.0

